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8 July 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2265

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Commentary From Mozambique Reviews South African Situation (J. Salvador; NOTICIAS, 6 Jun 80).....	1
Mozambique, Swaziland To Improve Rail Communications (NOTICIAS, 12 Jun 80).....	4
Togo Rebuts Reports on Oil Debt to Nigeria (Lucas Adefemiwa; NEW NIGERIAN, 10 Jun 80).....	5
Minister Accuses Somalia of Arming Shiftas (DAILY NATION, 18 Jun 80).....	7
Angola, Cape Verde Fishing, Other Agreements (NOTICIAS, 18 May 80).....	8
Kenya To Pay More for Ugandan Power (DAILY NATION, 17 Jun 80).....	9
Briefs	
Angolan Diplomatic Activities	10
Portuguese Diplomats Appointed	10

ANGOLA

Lara at Opening of Special Congress Preparatory Meeting (Lucio Lara; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 May 80).....	11
True Causes of Present Difficulties Must Be Honestly Faced (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 May 80).....	15
Plane Shot Down by Mistake (AFP, 18 Jun 80).....	18

Activities, Difficulties of Air Transport Company Reviewed (Rui Octavio; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 9 May 80).....	19
On Corn Harvest: Petty Bourgeois Mentality Persists (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 15 May 80).....	22
Objectives of Newly-Created Study Grants Institute (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 May 80).....	25
Briefs	
Delegation to GDR Seminar	27
QDP Activities Balance Sheet	27
Gasoline Price Increase	27
Visit by FRG Socialist	28
Foreign Cooperants' ID Cards	28
Air Disaster	28
ERRATUM: In JPRS 75840, 9 June 1980, No 2254 of this series page 36, the first word in the headline should read, IMPORTANG.	

GABON

Cultural, Scientific Agreement With USSR (Duchateau Effemba; L'UNION, 26 Mar 80).....	29
--	----

GHANA

UNC Chairman Defends Alliance With PNP (GHANAIAN TIMES, 10 Jun 80).....	30
Former Army Commander Refutes Government Charges (GHANAIAN TIMES, 9 Jun 80).....	31
Element of Racism Introduced in South Korean Boat Incident (Editorial; GHANAIAN TIMES, 10 Jun 80).....	33
Youth, Society Cannot Be Kept Out of Politics (Editorial; GHANAIAN TIMES, 11 Jun 80).....	35
Briefs	
Engine Oil Shortage Affecting Agriculture	37
Need for Food Stressed	37

GUINEA-BISSAU

Soviet Team Assistance in Well Drilling (NO PINTCHA, 1 May 80).....	38
GDR Education, Health Rural Development Cooperation (NO PINTCHA, 1 May 80).....	39
Briefs	
Foreign Investment Code Published	40
OPEC Balance of Payments	40
EEC Assistance	40
GDR Trade Union Donation	41
Friendship With Cuba	41

KENYA

Minister Gives Appraisal of National Economy (DAILY NATION, 13 Jun 80).....	42
Minister's Remarks About 'Paper Citizens' Rapped (Joe Kadhi; SUNDAY NATION, 15 Jun 80).....	43
MP's Request for Increase in Emoluments Backed (Said Hemed Interview; DAILY NATION, 15 Jun 80).....	46
Kibaki: VOK Has Performed Below Average Since Independence (DAILY NATION, 12 Jun 80).....	49
Minister's Debts Total Over Five Million Shillings (James Kuria; DAILY NATION, 19 Jun 80).....	50
Approval Sought for Government Guarantee of Arab Loan (DAILY NATION, 13 Jun 80).....	52
Government Clarifies Legality of Use of Force by Police (Cornelius Nyamboki, James Kimondo; DAILY NATION, 19 Jun 80).....	53
Development Expenditure Estimates for 1980 (DAILY NATION, 18 Jun 80).....	56
1980 Cotton, Sisal Production (DAILY NATION, 12 Jun 80).....	57
Kibaki Notes 1979's Economic Highlights, 1980 Outlook (DAILY NATION, 20 Jun 80).....	58

Budget Starts Long-Term Process Favoring Exports (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 20 Jun 80).....	65
Fragmentation Process Among Ugandan Leaders Rapped (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 19 Jun 80).....	67
UN Contract With Israeli Firm in Kenya Opposed by Arab States (Mohamed Warsama; DAILY NATION, 19 Jun 80).....	69
Antihoarding Laws Must Be Strengthened (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 14 Jun 80).....	73
Research Grants Must Be Chanelled to Young Academics (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 17 Jun 80).....	75
Report Reveals Fraud in Special Branch, Police (Cornelius Nyamboki; DAILY NATION, 11 Jun 80).....	77
Civil Servants 'Frustrated' by Armed Forces' Wage Increase (DAILY NATION, 11 Jun 80).....	78
Nairobi Hoarders Given Three Days To Restore Goods (Robert Irungu; DAILY NATION, 13 Jun 80).....	79
Cooperatives in Kisii District Near Collapse (Cornelius Nyamboki; DAILY NATION, 12 Jun 80).....	81
Third World Needs 'Systematic' OPEC Price Increases (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 11 Jun 80).....	84
Oil Union Members Demand Branch Elections (DAILY NATION, 12 Jun 80).....	86
Sales of 'Instruments of Oppression' to Third World Rapped (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 12 Jun 80).....	87
Briefs	
1979 Pyrethrum Exports	89
Maize Distribution Is Unfair	89
Arrival of U.S. Wheat	89

MALI

Political, Economic Situation Seen on Brink of Disaster (Philippe Decraene; LE MONDE, various dates).....	91
--	----

MOZAMBIQUE

Domestic Trade Minister on Private Trade Regulations (Aranda da Silva Interview; TEMPO, 8 Jun 80).....	101
Explanation, Comments on Basic Products Price Increase (NOTICIAS, 11 Jun 80).....	106
FRELIMO CC Solidarity Message to Cuban Communist Party (NOTICIAS, 17 May 80).....	110
Reasons for Urban Transportation Difficulties Reviewed (B. Faduco, B. Mavanga; NOTICIAS, 5 Jun 80).....	112
Beira Shipping Terminal, Fishing Port Project Near Completion (NOTICIAS, 5 Jun 80).....	115
Maputo Prison Guards Arrested for Various Crimes (NOTICIAS, 6 Jun 80).....	116
Conditions in Some Cabo Delgado Communal Villages Reviewed (Bartolomeu Tome, Naita Ussene; TEMPO, 8 Jun 80)...	117
Briefs	
Soap Imports Subsidized	120
Fishing Vessel Purchased	120
Night School Problems	121
Students, Workers in GDR	121

NIGERIA

Nyerere Criticized for Interference in Uganda (Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 29 May 80).....	122
Minister Reviews Efforts To Expand Fishing Industry (BUSINESS TIMES, 10 Jun 80).....	124
Lagos Seeking Federal Support for Services (DAILY TIMES, 9 Jun 80).....	126
'DAILY TIMES' Discusses Party-Governor Relationship (Editorial; DAILY TIMES, 30 May 80).....	127
Governors Meeting Gives Views on Revenue Allocation (NEW NIGERIAN, 2 Jun 80).....	129

Papers Comment on Soviet Role in Ajaokuta Project (Editorial, various sources, 3, 6 Jun 80).....	131
'DAILY TIMES' Comment	
'NEW NIGERIAN' Comment	
Nigerian Ships To Transport Steel for Ajaokuta (BUSINESS TIMES, 10 Jun 80).....	134
Program To Revive Groundnut Production Planned (Abdulhamid Babatunde; NEW NIGERIAN, 2 Jan 80).....	136
Briefs	
Colonel Gum Retired	138
Bulgarian Economic Delegation	138
ID Card Program Delay	138
Gusau Dam Construction Delay	139
Federal Housing Program	139
Cotton Producer Price	139
Lokoja Dam Project	140

SEYCHELLES

Independence Day Celebration Held (NATION, 9 Jun 80).....	141
'NATION' Editor Visits USSR (NATION, 13 Jun 80).....	144
Relations With DPRK Strengthened (NATION, 11 Jun 80).....	147
Closure of Overseas Embassies Planned (NATION, 10 Jun 80).....	149
Belgian Gift for Maison du Peuple Reported (NATION, 10 Jun 80).....	151
Successful Year for Economy Reported (NATION, 31 May 80).....	153
Briefs	
Reconnaissance Aircraft Arrives	159
Guinean Teachers Arrive	159
Desroches Lumber Shipment	159
Research-Development Council	159

SOMALIA

FRG Refugee Survey, ICO Assistance Noted (HEEGAN, 6 Jun 80).....	160
---	-----

Briefs

Desalinization Agreement With Finland	162
---------------------------------------	-----

ZAMBIA

Reportage on Party Elections (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 14, 18 Jun 80).....	163
---	-----

Problems in Western Province, by Patu Simoko
Proper Preparation Urged, Editorial
Nationwide Vote Scheduled

'TIMES' Deplores Labor Strikes, Slowdowns (Editorial; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 18 Jun 80).....	167
---	-----

Civil Service Dispute With Government Reported (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 14 Jun 80).....	169
---	-----

Union Fears Local Government Integration Move (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 16 Jun 80).....	170
--	-----

Party Decentralization Charted (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 18 Jun 80).....	171
---	-----

Party Censures Beyani for Allegations (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Jun 80).....	172
--	-----

Commercial Fishing on Kariba Launched (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 Jun 80).....	174
--	-----

Poor Roads Retard Luapula Progress (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Jun 80).....	175
---	-----

Danish Contribution to Development Reported (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Jun 80).....	177
--	-----

Trains Schedule Livestock Transport Runs (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 18 Jun 80).....	178
---	-----

North-Western Province May Grow Own Maize (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 14 Jun 80).....	179
--	-----

Mass Media Improvements Discussed (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 15 Jun 80).....	180
--	-----

Probe of Tika Steel Project Scandal Reported (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 15 Jun 80).....	183
Government Subsidy of Namboard Increased (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 Jun 80).....	184
ZIT-UNZA Kitwe Riots Analyzed (Franklin Tembo; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 15 Jun 80).....	185
Statistics Official Claims Inflation Rate Decline (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Jun 80).....	188
Briefs	
Imports Bill Reduced	189
Japanese Loan Signed	189
Training in USSR	189
Zulu Post Formalised	190
Students Face Army Action	190

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY FROM MOZAMBIQUE REVIEWS SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 8

[Article by J. Salvador: "South Africa--A Single Path?"]

[Text] In the past 6 months, the events which have occurred in South Africa have carried the fatherland of apartheid into the field of public interest. In fact, they have precisely outlined and set in opposition the efforts of the regime to find an alternative solution to revolution and the growing capability of the people's masses for struggle, including armed struggle, winning the advantages of notable efficiency and emerging from the lethargy in which the masses were plunged for many long years.

The fact that since the beginning of this year nationalist guerrillas have successfully attacked two police squadrons in the urban centers themselves, have robbed a bank and spectacularly blown up three oil refineries in the most advanced complex for processing coal into oil in the entire world is an indication that armed resistance to the Pretoria regime is now taking on a political-military perspective taking shape in the form of pressure which the South African authorities can in no way ignore.

With these actions falling within a broader context of popular struggle, the specific characteristics of which are seen in a strong student movement rejecting racial discrimination in education, and in view of their increasing scope, gradually moving beyond the forms of challenge limited to one or two ethnic groups and spreading to the entire school enrollment (including the white students themselves, who are voicing their solidarity with the demands set forth), it is easy to foresee that the power bloc must speedily find an answer enabling it to try to dominate the revolt before it becomes uncontrollable and allows the development of the conditions necessary for a generalized rebellion capable of overthrowing the essence of the capitalist state.

The process which led to the independence of Zimbabwe, the former ally and neighbor to the north, is obviously playing a decisive role in the understanding by the South African population that it is possible to destroy the intransigent racist regimes and put an end to the vaunted thousand-year

empire (Ian Smith said that the minority, rebel Rhodesia would exist for a thousand years), forcing dialog and imposing alternatives other than a bloodbath, so often cited as the only possibility for resolving the question of racial domination in South Africa.

The response of the Pretoria regime can be found in three significant indications--the liberalization undertaken by the "verligte" wing of the National Party in the RSA [Republic of South Africa], headed by Prime Minister Pieter Botha, the appeals of the government leaders in Pretoria for national unity, and the efforts to export the internal conflict to give it international dimensions diverting attention from the true priorities.

With the slogan "Change or die," Botha is forcing the National Party toward a confrontation between the "verligte" wing (less reactionary) and the "verkrampste" wing (ultra-rightist, headed by Andries Treurnicht, and supported by small parties which are the results of differences with the National Party itself), imposing his concepts as to the need for reform of certain doctrinary aspects of the apartheid policy, and getting new labor and social legislation approved. Simultaneously, the concept of ethnic national assemblies of a consultative nature (without the power of legislation) is being considered and the press and leaders of the bloc in power are putting forth the idea of dialog with the charismatic nationalist leaders.

It is against this background that the movements of student challenge launched about 7 weeks ago had their origin, and the uncertainty of the regime as to the form of action to pursue can be seen. In reality, in initially rejecting dialog with the students of mixed blood, Botha allowed the demonstrations and the boycott of classes to spread to the Indian students and finally to the blacks, on all educational levels and in much greater dimensions in all of the provinces of the country, with the exception of the Orange Free State. Later, the attitude of Pretoria became more flexible and Botha, with the intransigent wing of the National Party defeated, is issuing appeals for unity and waving the specter of communism and chaos, through the minister of foreign affairs, Roelof Botha.

It is certainly not on this point that the South African leaders excel in originality, and perhaps this itself shows a certain indecision and lack of enthusiasm as to the path to be adopted and to pursue. Reactionary regimes all over the world and even others which are supposedly progressive often point to the phantom of foreign threats, domestically and internationally, in an effort to overcome strictly national crises. We believe that Pretoria is no exception on this point. And since it cannot address to its Western allies any imperative appeal concerning a foreign threat coming from Zimbabwe, Mozambique or Botswana, it is against Angola that the effort to destroy stability directly and the physical aggression are directed, the more so since it is important to try to prevent the SWAPO from effectively winning power in Namibia. The experience in Zimbabwe, which caught Pretoria by surprise, is certainly the touchstone for the effort to nip the

possibility of a repetition in the bud. Thus in sheltering the special forces and mercenaries who fought for Smith and Muzorewa and directing them against Angola a step forward is represented.

Thus we are witnessing the reactivation of Jonas Savimbi, leader of a UNITA badly notorious for its past collaboration with the repressive Portuguese colonial forces. The South African diplomats are trying to impose the Angolan counterrevolutionaries as a basic element in the negotiation of the question of the demilitarized zone on the Namibian frontiers with Angola and Zambia and thus, frustrating the United Nations plan for the establishment of peace in that territory (a prerequisite for the holding of free elections supervised by that international body), to gain an advantage and time for the search for and establishment of a neo-colonial solution.

To derive conclusions or deductions leading to a view of the present South African context within the "intensification of repression or advent of revolution" dichotomy is a narrow-minded view and ignores the great capacity of capitalism to adapt, even though in South Africa this system has the characteristics of an advanced stage, mixed with others typical of under-development. It is a proven fact that the power bloc in South Africa has already provided proof that it is capable of seeking unconventional solutions. The acceleration of the political process in southern Africa, in which the countries of the Front Line are without a doubt the main dynamic factor, the search by nine countries in this zone for forms and mechanisms capable of liberating them from economic dependence through regional cooperation--these are indications that cannot go unnoticed by Pretoria. And if its government leaders understand this, a more open approach to other solutions (necessarily involving the Namibian question externally and resolution of the essence of the Bantu nation problem internally) is possible, and it is possible to defend Bishop Tutu, who foresaw a society governed by the majority by the end of this decade.

5157

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE, SWAZILAND TO IMPROVE RAIL COMMUNICATIONS

Maputo NOTÍCIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Yesterday, Mozambique and Swaziland signed a memorandum of intention calling for an improvement in the railroad connections in both countries and the port of Maputo, particularly with regard to a new coal terminal.

The memorandum was signed by V.S. Leibbrandt, minister of works, transportation and communication of Swaziland, and Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and surface transportation of our country.

For this purpose, Minister Alcantara Santos flew to the Kingdom of Swaziland, returning in mid-afternoon yesterday.

Following his arrival in Matsapa, the minister of ports and surface transportation began talks with his counterpart in Swaziland, during which there was a discussion of matters relating to the rail connections between the two countries. Next, the memorandum was signed, followed by the reception of Minister Alcantara Santos by the prime minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, Prince Mambandla Dlamini.

Swaziland and Mozambique were two of the nine countries participating in the Lusaka Conference, and directing efforts toward the development of their transportation systems.

The People's Republic of Mozambique, with its excellent ports, has appeared as a solution for many countries in this part of Southern Africa located in the interior, which confront serious difficulties in moving their import and export goods.

The memorandum signed yesterday was another step marked by the spirit of the Lusaka Conference.

On his trip to the Kingdom of Swaziland, the minister of ports and surface transportation was accompanied by the national director of economy of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Francisco Pereira, and the head of the CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-South Enterprise, Ilidio Diniz.

2909

CSO: 4401

TOGO REBUTS REPORTS ON OIL DEBT TO NIGERIA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jun 80 p 32

[Article by Lucas Adefemiwa]

[Text] Togo yesterday denied charges at the Crude Oil Sales Tribunal that it was owing the NNPC N24 million.

The denial, at a Lagos Press conference, was made by the Togolese Charge D'Affaires in Nigeria, Mr Tek Povi-Agbo Ajavon.

The N24 million debt claim was made by the NNPC crude oil marketing manager, Mr Effiong Akan.

Mr. Ajavon said yesterday that Togo was owing the NNPC only 3.025 million dollars (about N2.013 million) with interest outstanding totalling 2.144 million dollars (about N1.429 million).

He admitted, however, that Togolese crude oil purchases by December 1978 amounted to N24 million. But he said the debts had fallen to 5.169 million dollars (about N3.446 million) when Mr Akan made his claim.

Mr. Ajavon said the claim had very much disturbed the Togolese Government immediately asked him to seek a clarification from Mr. Akan. The result: A long letter from Mr. Akan, saying he was quoted out of context by the mass media.

Mr. Ajavon later distributed copies of a letter said to have been written to him by Mr. Akan to disown the statement published in some dailies on May 30.

He said as Togo and Nigeria enjoyed good relations, it was in the interest of both that the issues be presented to the public in the true light.

"I want to make it clear that Mr. Akan's claim about the debt Togo owed the NNPC was either incorrect or it was misunderstood by some Nigerian newspapers.

"In any case, what has been published has nothing to do with the real facts."

Asked by a reporter why he had not pressed Mr. Akan to refute the claim publicly, Mr. Ajavon said he thought this was unnecessary since Mr. Akan had written to him.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ACCUSES SOMALIA OF ARMING SHIFTAS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Text]

SOMALIA is still pursuing expansionist designs, a Minister for State in the Office of the President said.

Mr. G.G. Kariuki was replying to a debate on the shifita attack at Igembe, Meru, last week.

He challenged MPs from North Eastern and Eastern provinces to educate their people by urging them not to harbour shiftas.

He told an attentive House that Kenya was aware that the Somalia government was supplying shiftas with the sophisticated arms being used in the raids.

"The Somalia government is very much involved in this matter and they have not dropped their expansionist designs," the Minister declared.

He said shiftas had started using mines and cited a case where a Kenya Army vehicle was blown up in Marsabit.

On the Meru attack, Mr. Kariuki said the incident occurred on June 12, when police officers were ambushed by seven bandits. The area attacked, the Minister said, was rich because it had a market of miraa.

Replying to calls by MPs that home guards should be employed and provided with guns, the Minister said this was not possible because the question of trust still had to be considered.

Home guards were provided with arms in 1966, but some of them disappeared with those guns, he added.

Abduction

Mr. Kariuki assured the nation, however, that the Government had intensified security but still needed the assistance of the people living in the areas in reporting bandits.

The motion had been raised as a matter of national importance by Mr. Mathew Adams Karauri (Nyambene South) following the raid by the shiftas at Igembe.

Citing other cases, the MP said that, in February, a shopkeeper was abducted by shiftas and nobody knew where he was or whether he was alive.

A similar case occurred in January when a clinical officer was attacked by the same bandits.

While thanking MPs from Eastern and North Eastern provinces during the last Parliament for being outspoken on the shifita issue, Agriculture Minister James Oloo said: "We feel these people are not mere bandits. They must have some political motives. They will disrupt the development of this country and also affect the stability of those areas."

The Minister added: "We want MPs from those areas to denounce the shiftas. They should speak out openly and tell their people not to hide the bandits."

An Assistant Minister for Higher Education, Mr. Mwacharo Kube, said the shifita menace was not concentrated in the north alone. They had moved into Taita/Taveta District and often attacked the ranchers.

Mr. Abdi-Kadir Liban (Garissa North) said some of the bandits invading the area came from Somalia, armed with very sophisticated weapons.

An Assistant Minister for Industry, Mr. Sheikh Aden said their targets were women and children.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE FISHING, OTHER AGREEMENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 May 80 p 5

[Text] The Angolan government has authorized the Cape Verdian fishing fleets to catch up to 1,000 tons of fish per year in its exclusive economic zone, the news agency ANOP has learned from an official source. The concession of the Luanda authorities, which was not expressed in a treaty, was set down in the final protocol of the discussions held in the city of Praia during the first 2 weeks of May, in the third meeting of the Joint Angolan-Cape Verdian Cooperation Commission.

With this authorization, the way is open for Cape Verde to fish for "tunideos" from the Azores and Madeira to Sao Tome and Angola. Cape Verde previously signed scientific and technical cooperation accords in the area of fishing with Portugal, during the visit of President Eanes, and with Sao Tome.

In this meeting of the joint commission, the most important resolutions with respect to cooperation with Angola came in the areas of agriculture, fishing, education, culture, trade and health. Angola and Cape Verde should form a mixed agricultural enterprise, using an area of over 30,000 hectares in Angola, with Cape Verde supplying most of the technicians. Cape Verdian students will attend a future school of journalism, to be established in Angola under the aegis of the Pan-African Information Agency for students from the five former Portuguese colonies. At the meeting, the two countries determined to expand cultural relations further and to search for means of mutual assistance in transportation, trade and the training of cadres in many areas.

6362

CSO: 4401

KENYA TO PAY MORE FOR UGANDAN POWER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

THE power Kenya gets from Uganda's hydro-electric plants will cost 75 per cent more from July 1.

The proposal for the increase is now before the Uganda Cabinet.

This was revealed by the Permanent Secretary in Uganda's Ministry of Power, Telecommunications and Posts, Mr. Sam Kenyi, in Kampala yesterday.

He was opening a trade union seminar for workers of the Uganda Electricity Board.

The Kenya Government has explicitly consented to the proposed increases as long as the Uganda Government pays Sh. 12.5 million compensation to cover losses suffered after the power was cut off during the liberation war.

An agreement between Kenya and Uganda provided for the supply of power for 50 years, at 3.025 cents for each unit consumed.

Mr. Kenyi said that because of inflation, Uganda found it necessary to review the tariffs. Review negotiations began in 1977.

"The compensation issue would, after July this year, be followed up at the International Court of Justice in the Hague," he said.

He said charges for power consumption in Uganda would also be reviewed to narrow the gap in tariffs charged by East African countries. Tanzania charges 46 cents per unit and Kenya 38 cents per unit.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES--Comrade Mawete Joao Baptista, Angolan ambassador to Algeria, was recently granted an interview with Mauritania's chief of state, Mohamed Ahmed Louly, to whom he delivered a personal message from comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan diplomat also had a meeting with Mauritania's minister of foreign affairs. They analyzed the situation prevailing in southern Africa and discussed the escalation of the undeclared war perpetrated by the South African racists against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan ambassador to Algeria also went to Rabat, where he delivered a personal message from our chief of state to King Hassan II. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 May 80 p 1] 11798

PORTUGUESE DIPLOMATS APPOINTED--The Portuguese Republic recently named Silva Marques as ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, FRANCE PRESS reported in Lisbon, citing official Portuguese sources. Marques, who was serving as Portugal's ambassador in the Hague, will replace out-going Ambassador Joao de Sa Countinho [sic]. Meanwhile, Jose Cutileiro, who represented Portugal on the European Council, has been named as his country's ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique. It is noted that this post has been unfilled for a year. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

LARA AT OPENING OF SPECIAL CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 May 80 p 4

[Speech by Lucio Lara at the opening session of the first meeting by the National Preparatory Commission for the First Special Congress; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Central Committee;

Comrade provincial party coordinators;

Comrade assistant party coordinators;

Comrades;

It is our honorable duty to execute a decision of great importance that was adopted by the First MPLA Congress in 1977, when the MPLA organized itself as the Labor Party.

The holding of the first special congress, as decided, will be proof that the party will not deviate from the objectives laid down and that it will continue to grow stronger in the struggle against imperialist maneuvers and aggressive actions, in the struggle for people's democracy and socialism, and in the struggle to improve our people's living conditions.

But the strengthening of the party depends on a thorough analysis of its activity--its fulfillment of its plans--and on the permanent correction of its working methods and errors in operation, the serious study of Marxism-Leninism, and the constant raising of the ideological level of party members, including the leaders.

Not too long ago, while congratulating the workers during the 1 May rally, comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke realistically and straightforwardly about a few problems that the party must correct, not only at the workplaces but also within some of its own organizations. The delight with which the working masses welcomed the comrade president's words makes every party member even more responsible in the face of the need for a permanent

attitude of vigilance and of combating and exposing the lower-middle-class failings which find fertile ground wherever liberalism and carelessness prevail.

The indiscipline, waste, carelessness with the people's property, drunkenness, lack of authority and zeal, display, and despotism of some officials must be the target of attention by the party cells, whose educational function and whose authority will thus be strengthened to the benefit of the party itself and that of the working people. If every cell and every one of its members will keep that concern alive, the work of this National Preparatory Commission for the Special Congress will be made easier and more fruitful.

Straightening Out Our Economic Planning

As the top leadership body of the MPLA-Labor Party, the congress will have to express, within the limits of the principles of democratic centralism, the opinion of the majority of the members. For that purpose, it is necessary that in the cells, each party member participate in the discussion of questions on the agenda.

Under its bylaws, the congress meets every 5 years, and for that reason, since only 3 years separate us from the first congress, this congress will be a special rather than a regular congress. It was decided at the first congress that a special congress would be held in 1980 to adjust our economic planning, so that every 5 years the regular congress would be able to approve the economic plans, which to begin with will also be 5-year plans. It may become necessary later, however, to break those 5-year periods down into two or more shorter periods.

We are aware that in general, a low level of production and productivity persists. Part of this is explained by the factors inherent in the period of development in which we find ourselves. On top of that, we are enduring a situation of latent war being forced on us by South Africa, which also uses the puppet gangs to strike at objectives located deeper within our territory.

We are aware that like any recently independent country, we are faced with serious shortages of cadres, especially technical and management cadres, a situation that has serious consequences as regards the organization and high labor output of many production units.

We are also aware that carelessness, neglect, and a taste for the easy life on the part of some officials in the production units or in sectors linked to production are transferred to some workers, with the harm that this entails as far as production and productivity are concerned. We have experienced all those phenomena and many others since the country became independent. And if we add to that the many victories also won in the economic-social field, both in the area of industry and agriculture and in that of

education and health, we can be confident that we are beginning our preparations for this special congress, whose objectives are basically economic, with the richer background provided by an already noteworthy economic experience. And that experience prevents us from falling into the pessimism with which imperialist circles view the future of the African peoples.

Struggling for True Economic Independence

The alarming economic situation in most of the underdeveloped countries is certainly tending to grow worse, inasmuch as the imperialist countries have been able to impose a growing gap between the terms of trade for finished products and those for raw materials. The price of raw materials is falling, while the price of finished products is rising. But the underdeveloped countries are not foredoomed to endure that situation until they crack. The mutual cooperation that is already taking shape not only on various continents but also, on the African level, as a result of the recent Lagos Conference, reveals a significant new awareness by the underdeveloped countries. This leads us to believe that a new struggle of another kind against economic exploitation has begun to take root. As comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Lagos, however, economic integration presupposes national control over each country's resources and the struggle for true economic independence.

For that very reason, the preparatory commission will have to provide the congress with planning data that have been scientifically prepared in accordance with our realities, our capabilities, our insufficiencies and, in short, our experience. The party is increasingly asserting its guiding role as it educates its cadres concerning the decisive importance of our economic problems.

Impartial Selection of Party Leadership Candidates

The first congress assigned another task to the first special congress: that of filling out the Central Committee in accordance with article 32 of the bylaws and strengthening it by the addition of more members from the working class. That decision, of lofty importance, must be given the closest attention by the entire party and particularly its rank-and-file organizations, which will have to use their critical powers to the utmost in choosing candidates. The rectification movement, which has already entered its final phase, has chosen the party members, and overwhelmingly, that choice was made in accordance with the sound and honest principles of the rectification movement. It is also true that there were some cases of partiality, favoritism and cronyism, or errors in judgment, and that some of the members chosen do not deserve to be party members. And the worst of it is that some of them, thanks to their opportunism and cleverness, got themselves elected as officials of the rank-and-file organizations, where they are showing themselves to be bad members. There will have to be much vigilance and sufficient political courage on the part of the rank-and-file members so that they can prevent such individuals from continuing to hoist themselves

into positions of responsibility or even to become delegates to the assemblies that will exist at the various levels. The choice of candidates or delegates must always fall upon the best, and their qualities must be recognized and indicated by the majority.

In making such choices there must be no silences or abstentions! In order to carry out the many different tasks for which this preparatory commission is responsible, we are now going to establish here the necessary preparatory committees and supply them with the necessary cadres. We are going to determine working methods, keeping in mind not only the experience of the first congress but also the nature of the party, which is structured on organizations that will enrich the contribution made by the preparatory process.

We will have to plan the different stages of preparation and foresee precisely how the various operations will develop. We cannot fail to remember that another important task with a number of similar features also concerns us in this year of 1980: the establishment of the People's Assembly.

Some members of this preparatory commission will also be members of the Preparatory Commission for the Establishment of People's Government. A tremendous effort will be required of all you comrades, and many will be involved in these conditions. We must therefore avoid a situation in which those who coordinate committees within one commission are called on to coordinate in the other commission, since that could result in a possible confusion of objectives, given the similarities that will be encountered in some instances. In any case, preparations for the congress will give rise to a broad movement to hold stocktaking meetings in which, as experience has shown us, there will be a development and strengthening of internal democracy within the party and of cohesion among the members and in which, as well, there will prove to be cadres who will dynamize and enrich the responsible structures at the various levels.

Long live the First Special Party Congress!

The struggle continues!

For People's Government!

Victory is certain!

11798
CSO: 4401

TRUE CAUSES OF PRESENT DIFFICULTIES MUST BE HONESTLY FACED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Respect and Apply an Old Principle"]

[Text] In its declaration on the occasion of May Day, the International Day of the Workers, the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau unequivocally reiterates an old and just principle of our revolutionary vanguard, which can be summed up in the slogan coined by our beloved Comrade Agostinho Neto: "The most important thing is to resolve the problems of the people." means that all our action should be centered on the people, on their happiness and well-being.

All this is in reference to those who, whatever their function, do not observe the directives of the party and government, thus obstructing the paths leading to the solution of the problems we are still confronting. In other words, the orders from above are not being put into practice. The excuse is always the same: "Lack of means," or a "shortage of cadres." The lack of cadres or means is not, however, and never will be sufficient justification for failing to comply with orders. Such failure is directly related to the policy known as "Let it go." In the last analysis, it implies disrespect for the people, disrespect for the party and government.

Thus we see the urgent need to create the spirit of discipline and responsibility in our officials, our cadres and all our workers. Disobedience and lack of discipline are obviously of an ideological nature, because they occur in individuals shot through with petty bourgeois mentality and behavior, individuals who are not interested in increasing production or strengthening the organization of economic units and services, or improving discipline. Anarchy offers them a favorable climate for their conduct, totally contrary to the interests of the proletariat and the peasants, and hence of the revolution.

We must therefore give great attention to these problems. To do otherwise is to jeopardize the great victories achieved by the working masses.

It is a political and ideological battle that we must wage. It must be directed by the party, and all the party members must be engaged in it.

The country's working masses must also enlist in this battle, increasing their revolutionary vigilance, because the petty bourgeoisie uses demagoguery, rumors, intrigue and populism, clearly seeking to mislead the people, to dupe them, to set them against the party and government and against the highest leaders of the country.

Moreover, it is time for everyone to look, with revolutionary courage and honesty, into the real causes of our difficulties, and to find the means to resolve and overcome them.

This attitude should lead us to admit, frankly and bravely, the errors we have committed through incompetence, negligence, indolence and mismanagement, without any attempt to come up with lame excuses and devious arguments, or to hide from the problems for which we have only ourselves to blame.

How much sabotage, how many problems have arisen because certain jobs have been given to countrymen who are known to be incompetent, who simply squander public funds, protect their friends and relatives and denigrate the party and government, clearly betraying the ideals of our people?

This practice was denounced in the declaration of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, and it calls for sober reflection on our part. Such situations cannot be tolerated, and the party has always called the workers' attention to this fact. Only with the leadership of the party, only by closing ranks behind the party Central Committee, can we get the better of the reactionary segment of the petty bourgeoisie and put an end to its appalling counterrevolutionary practices.

The battle must be organized, systematic and based on the guidelines of our Marxist-Leninist party. A disorganized campaign, on false bases, will only strengthen the position of the internal and foreign enemies interested in dividing the People's Republic of Angola from its strategic goals and giving it over to the designs of the imperialists.

Our enemies are not only seeking to subjugate our people, to submit them to neocolonialism; they are seeking to prevent our country from giving its internationalist support to other peoples, peoples in a harsh struggle for their independence and against foreign occupation. This attitude of the internal and foreign reactionaries, faithful servants of imperialism and international capitalism, is aimed specifically at preventing the peoples of Namibia and South Africa from breaking free of the exploitation, humiliation and discrimination to which they are subjected.

Hence the constant attacks by the racists against our southern provinces, where, almost daily, defenseless people are the target of the racist South African artillery, and where we lose equipment, houses, cattle and much more.

In this phase of the revolutionary democratic dictatorship, and when the preparations are already underway for the First Extraordinary MPLA Labor Party Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly, let us keep well in mind the teachings left to us by our Immortal Guide, Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto. Let us all join with Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to make our revolution a success.

Let us advance firmly in our battle against the petty bourgeoisie, its mentors and puny propagandists.

6362

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

PLANE SHOT DOWN BY MISTAKE

AB181449 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Luanda, June 18 (AFP)--A Soviet-built Yak-40 aircraft which crashed in southern Angola on 8 June killing all 19 people aboard, including its four-member crew, was shot down by mistake, an official communique here said.

Among the dead were political commissar of the Fifth Military Region Captain Moises Vieira Dias Vivy and three Soviet crew members.

The communique said that following South African air raids near Huila on 7 June, when three South African Mirage jets were shot down, a large number of violations of Angolan airspace were recorded. It added: In the context of defensive actions on the part of our armed forces and in a situation of riposte to air raids the Angolan Airlines (TAAG) Yak-40D was shot down.

The number killed in the crash, 18 km (about 11 miles) from Matala as the plane was on passenger service between Lubango and Jamba, was first announced by the Transport Ministry on 10 June as 29.

(In Paris on 13 June, sources of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said a UNITA commando attacked a Soviet Antonov-26 on 8 June as it took off from [name indistinct] airport in Huila Province.

CSO: 4420

ACTIVITIES, DIFFICULTIES OF AIR TRANSPORT COMPANY REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 May 80 pp 1, 10

[Article by Rui Octavio]

[Excerpts] Many of us are still unaware of the tremendous transformation effort that continues to be necessary so that TAAG (Air Transportation of Angola), whose planes fly long distances every day to different points in the country and the world, can operate in such a way as to meet, with the necessary speed, all the priority needs for transporting high tonnages of all sorts of import and export goods and providing distribution in our provinces. This in addition to carrying passengers.

TAAG does not currently have the capacity to respond to the considerable and constant requests directed to it. The reason is that since independence, there has been a significant increase in the utilization of air service both by our people, who in the days of colonialism had no access to that means of transportation, which was reserved for the privileged, and by the various organizations that urgently need merchandise in various localities throughout the country.

The great need for more qualified cadres is being felt in all branches of activity in the country, and this obviously includes Angola's airline company, which needs a broad range of skilled workers as well as modern technicians to carry out its extraordinary work on behalf of national reconstruction.

The mechanism of TAAG's operation is very complex. It requires the existence of a very large team of technicians and helpers to insure the efficient movement of goods and passengers. A number of irregularities and shortcomings are being noted, and they are due to the fact that the company is engaged in work beyond its current possibilities and resources.

This sketchy report does not pretend to delve deeply into the problematics involved in the vast activity and organization of the air transportation company. Our purpose is simply to indicate a few factors related to the receiving and shipping of merchandise.

Eight Hundred Tons a Day

About 300 workers in all are employed at the TAAG Freight Terminal next to the 4 February Airport. They are responsible for handling and shipping all the cargo coming in or going out of the country. The shipping of large tonnages of air cargo involves a number of difficulties linked to the general framework of the problems inherent in TAAG's activity.

The transportation of cargo must be given special and systematic attention, because over the past 2 years it has represented the company's largest source of revenue. In 1978 and 1979 it represented over 50 percent in relation to passenger flights. The cargo planes give priority to the transportation of goods for party and government organizations. Flights to the southern and eastern zones of the country constitute practically an air shuttle service, delivering foodstuffs for the Ministry of Domestic Trade's enterprises as well as fuel for use by military units, aircraft, and automobiles. Those flights also include the transportation of mail for thousands of people.

The total volume of goods carried averages about 800 or 900 tons daily. The figure varies considerably, because scheduled flights are frequently canceled, to the detriment of the firm and its passengers.

Last-minute changes require an unnecessary expenditure of the workers' energies. Problems with technical and mechanical maintenance are also responsible for delays.

In January of this year, 39 flights were canceled, and in February the figure was 51 (out of 182 scheduled flights). In March, 57 of 209 scheduled flights were canceled.

Some of the difficulties encountered in shipping goods to the provinces are due to the fact that there are not enough cargo planes to meet current requirements. In addition, their carrying capacity is reduced because of the excess fuel they must carry to insure their return to Luanda. Another factor is the defective operation of communications, the absence of radio beacons for flying at night, and technical breakdowns that are not taken care of promptly.

Transportation Depends on 15 Aircraft

The freight terminal is the area most distant from the airport's runway, and there are no connecting means of transportation. What is needed, among other equipment, are open-body vehicles and lift trucks. One large-capacity lift truck that is needed quite badly has been down for 10 months due to the lack of an inner tube, we were told by Jorge Rodrigues, head of TAAG's Freight and Mail Department. That same TAAG official also said it would be appropriate to review freight rates, since the flights are not profitable enough.

All of this transportation work is accomplished with about 15 aircraft of various types. There are four AN-26's and two Hercules 130's, which do not always operate out of Luanda, since some of them are in permanent service in a number of provinces at the request of various commissariats. Also in operation are three Boeing 737's, a 707 cargo plane, two Boeing 707 passenger planes, and three F-27's, which are not very important in the transportation of air cargo. There is also a Yak-40, which is not operating at the moment because its captain is ill. One of the three F-27's has not flown for 2 weeks because of a technical breakdown.

The shortage of warehouse space at the TAAG Freight Terminal causes trouble: the goods to be shipped are taken to the plane by truck at the scheduled flight time. It frequently happens that the shipper is late or does not show up at all. This stops the plane, with the resultant harm. The result of all the irregularities outlined above is the underutilization of cargo planes.

It must also be noted that the approximately 300 workers at the freight terminal have no dining hall, showers, or even gloves appropriate for the type of work they do. There is a restaurant at the airport, but its prices are out of reach in terms of the wages received by the helpers.

There is also the turnover of cadres. Vacancies are not filled immediately because an airline's employees are not trained overnight. They must learn a series of international rules and regulations. In 1979, about 30 percent of the company's cadres left the firm.

The customs office at the airport has 73 workers, and that is also an inadequate number considering the volume of merchandise handled. According to comrade Leonildo Ceita, who heads the office, the volume of goods has quadrupled since 1973. It is the job of the customhouse to inspect all merchandise, and its employees must be capable of doing that kind of work: they must have a high degree of revolutionary awareness so that they will not hesitate in detecting any abnormal occurrence.

We came away from our visit to the TAAG Freight Terminal with the impression that the problems are being solved in a sluggish manner instead of being resolved systematically.

From our contacts with a number of officials and workers at the freight terminal, we learned that thefts are on the increase.

Although it cooperates in finding specific saboteurs, the ODP [People's Defense Organization] is not properly organized, since sometimes its members disobey specific directives from the freight terminal's officials.

The revenue police as well do not function adequately for facilitating the collection of export and import duties on goods or the rigorous inspection of those goods.

ON CORN HARVEST: PETTY BOURGEOIS MENTALITY PERSISTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Corn and the Sparrow"]

[Text] In many provinces of our country, hundreds of thousands of peasants are waging a campaign which they know is vital for our people: the 1980 corn harvest. Today the great peasant masses are more aware of the need to liberate the country from its economic dependency, and of the great importance of basic food products.

This campaign must be reinforced with material and moral support, however. Actually, even today, it is the peasants who benefit the least from the fruits of our independence. Hence it is urgent to supply them with the manufactured goods produced by the industrial workers and also to make it easier for them to market their surpluses. This is the only way to forge the great unity between city and country, the unity of worker and peasant.

Our country now spends foreign exchange reserves to import foodstuffs that could be produced domestically, and this is prejudicial to the great plans for economic development. It is prejudicial to industrial development, to the construction of new schools and more hospitals, and to rural electrification, among many other things.

The workers and peasants are aware that we will progress more rapidly if we assume a revolutionary attitude toward work, because only work produces real wealth and well-being.

There is a minority which does not think this way, however. They are not interested in improving the living standard of our people, nor in solving the most pressing national problems. They are engaged in improving their own well-being, absorbed in the petty bourgeois mentality.

Today, everything is quite clear. There are in fact some few among us who wish to take the place of the colonial bosses driven from our country on 11 November 1978, to take over the positions left behind by the ill-remembered colonialists, and they are using methods well known to all of us.

As most of them are well entrenched in the bureaucracy, and even fill managerial positions, they practice a policy of "Don't bother about it, it doesn't belong to me."

They are not concerned with the organization of the companies, nor with discipline, they do not know the meaning of punctuality, they are libertarian, they corrupt honest workers and abuse their power when they sense their poor management will be exposed. As if this were not enough, they promote their relatives, neighbors and friends to entrench themselves more deeply in their positions, turning the companies and public services they direct into their own fiefdoms, forgetting these are public property, collective property that belongs to all the people.

Their practices tend to hamper any actions aimed at solving the people's problems, be it the importation of medicines and clothing, the improvement of supply channels, the marketing of factory and farm surpluses and so on. This minority does not want to see an end to the queues, because the latter are an excuse to spread rumors and lies, to denigrate the party and government leaders, to provoke a rift between them and the people and to discredit the nation's highest organs. To make their pernicious action more effective, they practice demagogery and promote populism. They say: "If it were up to me, I would immediately do thus and so," as if they had miraculous solutions for everything. Well, there are no miracles. The solutions lie simply in increasing production and productivity, in improving work discipline and managerial organization at all levels.

We see that we must conduct open warfare against those who do not observe party and government guidelines. This means detecting and reporting all those who, consciously or unconsciously, are negligent and lazy, who foment disorganization, who are careless about maintaining production equipment, who allow products to spoil--imported products and products for export, which represent foreign exchange reserves earned by the efforts and labor of the workers and peasants.

This is a political battle, which calls for courage and intelligence. It is a battle that must be directed by our vanguard party.

There has been no lack of guidelines for this combat. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau offered valuable, clear and objective guidelines during the May Day commemorations.

As he himself stressed, President dos Santos likes to focus on specific aspects, because when he speaks in generalities some people pretend they do not understand very clearly what is being said. In his May Day speech, the president dwelt on the specific. He gave concrete examples of the many things that are wrong. He cited the uncleanly state of the city, where the streets have become trails and people throw trash at every corner. Where once there were parks, now there is anything and everything but parks.

Obviously, there are difficulties and a shortage of means to improve the existing picture. But if there is no gas to cook dinner, you are going to use a "primus" stove, or coal or even wood. This is elementary; you do not stand around waiting for the gas. You can cook good dinners with wood and coal; just ask any peasant working to harvest the corn. So we see, it is not simply the lack of means.

The chief of state spent even more time on an objective description of the day-to-day life in our government agencies. There are the typists who spend an entire day on one letter or memo; there are the secretaries who keep important documents in their drawers for several days instead of forwarding them promptly. There is the office boy or janitor, full of complexes, who refuses to sweep or clean or put things to order because he thinks it is undignified work and he is ashamed of it. There are the busybody civil servants who pass the day gossiping about A or B, spreading rumors and intrigue, and there is the boss who pays no attention, because he is libertarian and tolerates it. So there is no more authority, no organization. Everything is dissolved in an amalgam of anarchy, in which no one gives orders to anyone, because everyone thinks he is boss. As a result, the real problems of the people go unresolved, and those whose responsibility it is to solve them are not called to account.

In this year of the First Extraordinary Party Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly, we all have an obligation to eliminate the petty bourgeois mentality, to get rid of the incompetents and opportunists who impede the process of national reconstruction. This is also the year of organization, the year to call for an accounting and to apply the laws of the Revolutionary Democratic Dictatorship against the enemies of the working class. This is also a way of encouraging those who face up to problems day after day, struggling for Angola's economic independence and for the general well-being--those who are working to harvest the corn, for instance, who do not leave a single grain behind for the sparrows.

6362

CSO: 4401

OBJECTIVES OF NEWLY-CREATED STUDY GRANTS INSTITUTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The National Institute for Study Grants [INBE] was created recently in a decree signed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic.

Creation of the INBE, an agency under the office of the president of the republic, is in answer to a continuing concern of the party and government: the political and technical training of Angolan cadres, capable of standing beside the worker and peasant classes in defense of the general interests of society and the resolution of the large and continuing problems that affect the popular masses.

The recent creation of the INBE was well planned and took into account the class struggle in this stage of the popular democracy. The INBE thus emerges as the implementing agency for the training of cadres and the concession of study grants in general, within the principles handed down by the MPLA-Labor Party.

To this end, the INBE will study and evaluate the applications of scholarship candidates and will submit its recommendations to the party's Department of Cadres. Within its sphere of activity, the newly created INBE will give full moral and financial support to grant recipients, and will supervise the student assistance provided by other agencies, both at home and abroad. This assistance comprehends all phases, from the candidate's acceptance to the completion of the course. One of the most important activities of the INBE is that of monitoring the performance of the grant recipients, seeing that they effectively pursue their studies and courses as defined, and maintaining close contact between the students and their sponsors or relatives, when so requested.

According to its organic statute, the action of the institute should be based on close collaboration with the party departments concerned, as well as the JMPLA-Party Youth, the training departments of the various ministries and other government agencies, with our embassies in countries where there are scholarship students and with the foreign sections of the Angolan Students Organization.

Another important function of the INBE is to forward all the necessary material to keep the students informed about the progress of our revolution and the Mozambican people, so the students abroad never lose touch with the political, economic, social and cultural reality of our country. This activity will also enable our students in foreign lands to celebrate the most important national holidays.

The INBE is constituted by sector; namely, sectors for domestic grants, foreign study grants, support to scholarship students, administration and finance, and provincial offices.

In sum, the recent creation of the INBE is the embodiment of an important statement by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his New Year's message to the Angolan people.

The National Institute for Study Grants will make it possible to end the current discrimination in intermediate and higher education between members of different social classes. It is the desire of all our people, and particularly our students, that the National Institute for Study Grants accomplish its goals.

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO GDR SEMINAR--A delegation from the Ministry of Provincial Coordination, led by Bartolomeu Marcos, assistant provincial commissioner of Malanje, returned Wednesday to Luanda from the GDR, where it took part in Seminar on Public Policy, held from 17 April to 17 May in the city of Weimar, Erfurt Province. During its stay in the GDR, the 25-member delegation attended various lectures on "tasks and work methods of local elected bodies," "economic policy planning for budget and finance, agriculture, cooperativism and education," and other issues related to economic development. Joao Abel Martins, vice governor of the National Bank of Angola, also returned to Luanda on Wednesday from Lisbon, where he met with Portuguese officials to discuss bank matters. Martins said the discussions were positive. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 80 p 10] 6362

ODP ACTIVITIES BALANCE SHEET--Led by Captain Bravo, assistant commander general of the ODP [People's Defense Organization], the first meeting to take an accounting of activities conducted by the self-defense detachments in the various districts of Luanda took place recently in the nation's capital. After the participants conducted an intensive analysis of the militia's operations, it was concluded that it is the duty of the Provincial Command to propose the rosters of the detachments to the General Command, and to arrange for the lodging of the soldiers. The participants recommended that all companies and production units issue passes to the ODP combatants for the residential areas in which they serve, as they are rotated. They also recommended that a commission be created, comprising a member of the General Command, a member of the provincial command and a soldier from each detachment, to handle the mobilization of the detachments and the establishment of discipline in their locales. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 80 p 2] 6362

GASOLINE PRICE INCREASE--A joint dispatch from the Planning and Finance Ministries, published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA of 6 May 1980, advises all motorists and the public in general that the price of gasoline has been increased by 0.50 kwanzas. Gasoline will now cost 13.00 kwanzas per liter throughout the country, according to the dispatch, which has already gone into effect. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 80 p 2] 6362

VISIT BY FRG SOCIALIST--Expected today in Luanda for an official visit to Angola is comrade Wolfgang Roth, deputy and member of the Presidium of the SPD (Social Democratic Party of Germany). During his stay with us, Wolfgang Roth will have talks with leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 May 80 p 1] 11798

FOREIGN COOPERANTS' ID CARDS--"Starting tomorrow, all foreign cooperants registered with the DEFA (Angolan Office of Emigration and Borders) will receive their identity cards through their work sectors," according to a DEFA communique which reached our desk yesterday. The cards will be distributed through the respective work places, which, having duly cleared an individual with the DEFA, should issue the cards according to instruction. If the individual is not accredited, the card may not be issued. The DEFA also announced that starting 1 June, no cooperant will be exempted from the exit ban to be imposed on all those who do not carry a foreign cooperant's card issued by that office. Other penalties that may be incurred by failure to possess said document are not the responsibility of the DEFA, the communique from that Interior Ministry agency explained in conclusion. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 80 p 2] 6362

AIR DISASTER--Lisbon, 11 June--According to an official communique which was made public today, an "Ayak-4" of the Angolan airline TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola], traveling from Jamba to Lubango in the southern part of the country, with 29 persons aboard, four of whom were crew members, crashed. There were no survivors. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 80 p 8] 2909

CSO: 4401

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH USSR

Libreville L'UNION in French 26 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt of article by Duchateau Effemba: "Gabon - USSR: Establishment of a Cultural and Scientific Agreement Protocol"]

[Text] Gabon and the USSR have from now on a juridical framework defining their cooperation in the field of education and culture. After 2 days of negotiation an agreement going in that direction, together with its application protocol, has finally been initialed on Monday afternoon.

The final communique, made public by Joseph Loembe, director of press and information at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, stipulates that the two sides have negotiated and adopted a draft agreement of cultural and scientific cooperation which will be signed later on, and a program of cultural and scientific cooperation for the 2 years 1980 and 1981, the signing of which would be done in very short delay.

According to the negotiated agreement, the two sides have agreed to consolidate and develop their cultural and scientific exchanges on the basis of equality principles, of friendly relations, of respect for each other's sovereignty and of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, in areas as diverse as science, the environment, higher and secondary education, popular education, professional formation, health, the arts, radio and television.

The 2-year program foresees in particular the granting by the Soviet Government to the Gabonese Government in 1980 and 1981 of 15 study scholarships and of five postgraduate specialization scholarships in the fields to be determined by the Gabonese party.

Besides, the two sides have agreed to a cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the science establishments of the Gabonese Republic.

A Gabonese delegation will in the near future leave for Moscow in order to finalize the modalities of realization of this program.

1751

CSO: 4400

UNC CHAIRMAN DEFENDS ALLIANCE WITH PNP

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Mr William Ofori-Atta, chairman and leader of the United National Convention, has defended the UNC-PNP alliance and stressed that conditions in the country today called for co-operation from all sections of the community.

He told the Volta Regional delegates conference of the UNC at Ho last weekend that the biggest problem facing the country at present was not the UNC-PNP alliance but what he described as cash.

Mr Ofori-Atta, who is also Chairman of the Council of State, reminded the delegates that the alliance was for the good of Ghana, noting that the country was facing difficulties that had never been known to Ghanaians.

He said Ghana needed dedicated men of clean life and deplored those politicians who would struggle into power with selfish tendencies and on tribal lines.

These, he said, very often militated against the progress of a nation.

Dr Obed Asamoah, general secretary of the party, who also supported the alliance, said it deserved a try. He described it as the right course of action for a better Ghana.

He called for patience on the part of party members and supporters and asked them to disabuse their minds that the top echelon of the party were seeking political appointments from the ruling party.

Earlier, Mr T.Y.A. Gadzanku, Volta Regional interim secretary of the party, had called for the abrogation of the alliance.

Discussions were later held behind closed doors.

Conference sources said after a lengthy discussion on the question of alliance it was agreed that the matter should be left with the national executive of the party.

FORMER ARMY COMMANDER REFUTES GOVERNMENT CHARGES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, former Army Commander, has objected to the Government statement that he had been retired from the Ghana Armed Forces.

He said he was due for retirement on June 19 this year, and therefore was still a serving officer on the active list until the effective date of his retirement.

In a press statement issued in Accra at the weekend, Brig Quainoo said he received a letter dated December 14 last year from the military secretary at the Ministry of Defence advising him of a decision to retire him compulsorily on June 19, 1980.

He said according to Article 15-21 of the Ghana Armed Forces Regulations on Administration, he was expected to intimate his acceptance or otherwise of the decision within 14 days of receipt but he objected to his compulsory retirement.

He refuted allegations that he had been writing and signing letters as the Army Commander, adding that his letter, which was in reply to the one relating to his retirement, was the only one he had written and signed.

Brig. Quainoo said he signed this letter to reflect his rank and position in accordance with normal practice, adding, "this action is perfectly in order in a letter of this nature, for after all, I am expected to retire on June 19, 1980.

The former Army Commander disagreed with a Ministry of Defence statement that he was writing anonymous letters and had been visiting Burma Camp and other military installations and units at night to incite troops to mutiny.

"These are grave allegations and, in the light of the general sense of insecurity gripping everybody, I wonder why I have never been questioned by any of the security agencies," he said.

He said allegations made against him had been "fabricated to add colour to otherwise drab and unconvincing concoctions against him."

The banning order, Brig. Quainoo said, was nothing but a feeble attempt to force a low profile on him, adding, "I am not guilty of any offence against any authority or discipline as alleged."

CSO: 4420

ELEMENT OF RACISM INTRODUCED IN SOUTH KOREAN BOAT INCIDENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Case of Dignity"]

[Text] No white man likes a Black man. The white man likes what good things he can get from the Black man's brains and sweat. That is all--he never likes anything else about Black man.

It is the stigma of the Black skin; it is the perpetual expression of the white man's superiority complex. But there is no organic or any other inherent proof of such superiority.. It is all prejudice.

Of course, we don't like it, particularly because they used such prejudices as a weapon of colonial subjugation and exploitation. We hate this colour prejudice to the extent that it has become of political meaning, with deportation waiting for whoever has dared to hold Ghanaians in scorn.

Neither Ghana nor Ghanaians would be insulted by any white man with impunity. Being the touch-bearer of Black emancipation, Ghana protects her honor and the honour of her citizens as a moral obligation to the entire Black race of the world.

Any white man who wishes to treat Ghanians as dogs may do so in his own country, but not in Ghana. We have lost a lot of our economic strength at the moment, but not our self-respect.

This is the basis upon which concern should be shown over the incident in which a South Korean captain and his countrymen crew allegedly gave the Ghanaian crew strokes of the cane and threw them into the sea for committing a mistake in the course of their duties on the ship.

The South Koreans say they gave the strokes to the Ghanaians all right, but did not push them overboard. But the Ghanaians insist that they suffered both the indignity and the cruelty--and they have asked the Government to investigate the incidents.

This is a matter whose truth must be ascertained. A liar does not normally call for a probe. Ghana may be in many serious troubles, and perhaps accepting a lot of things--but not including harbouring foreigners who have no respect for our intelligence.

The case must be probed, for it is an attack on the national dignity!

CSU: 4420

YOUTH, SOCIETY CANNOT BE KEPT OUT OF POLITICS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Futile Circular"]

[Text] The heads of higher educational institutions have reportedly been directed by a Ministry of Education circular, to prevent outsiders from giving lectures or speeches to students on political issues.

Apparently the existence of the circular came to public notice when the People's Educational Association (PEA) and the Institute of Adult Education attempted to arrange a lecture on the 1979 Constitution at a higher institution at Bawku.

So the strange circular had been secretly issued to the school authorities. The Ministry certainly must have reasons for placing such a restriction on extra-curricular lectures in the schools. But the decision is faulty if it can be used for preventing lectures on such a topic as the Constitution.

If the students in the higher institutions must not be lectured on the nation's Constitution, what kind of products is the national educational system expected to turn out?

And take a case where a school society at Navrongo wishes to organize a panel discussion on, say, the merits and demerits of a coup--which is a very important political topic.

If the panelists come from, say, Kumasi and cannot be expected to read prepared speeches at such a panel discussion, are they all the same to be obliged to send advance written speeches for censorship by the Upper Regional Director of Education or cancel the function?

Another thing: Take Greater Accra Region, for instance, with about 300 higher institutions. For all we know, easily half of this number organize one form of lecture and another every week. Is the Regional Director of Education capable of getting something like 150 written speeches every week? And if he can't, would it mean that the schools should no more organize lectures?

The education authorities should be realistic. If students welcome such extra-curricular activities, particularly topics on political issues, it must be an indication of some important thing missing in the formal educational system.

Missing Link

You either provide this missing link and control it, or you must be prepared to see it coming from outside. If the national educational system continues to be so reactionary as not to see the new dimensions of the political realities of the day, no amount of secret circulars would prevent the dynamics of social change from taking their natural course.

Indeed, this attempt to keep political influences out of the schools is as unrealistic as saying that sex education must be kept away from schools for fear it would draw the students' attention to sex.

Like sex, politics is part of man--it is the basis of society. You simply can't take away these natural qualities from man and society. If the existing social system is afraid to tell the people what they must hear, the people themselves will find out what it is.

The people cannot be security risks unto themselves, for what they desire is what is right. What is important is that the education authorities should recognize that the system lacks the correct political orientation and that this anomaly should be corrected.

The more useful thing to do is for the Ministry to appoint a research team to study why certain political issues and personalities are becoming more and more popular with the youth. Then the necessary amendments could be made in the civic education programme for schools.

The circular is futile, because if the students should not hear the political lectures at their campuses, they will hear them at public symposia and other public platforms.

What is at fault is a national education system that has failed to reckon with the times.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ENGINE OIL SHORTAGE AFFECTING AGRICULTURE--The State Farms Corporation will not be able to put its 2,050 acres under cultivation this year because of the non-availability of engine oil and farming inputs. Acreage target for maize this year was 1,000, that for rice 150, yam, 80 and cassava, 600. The corporation will instead concentrate on its oil palm, citrus and coconut plantations. Sources close to the head office in Accra told the 'Times' that the corporation's tractors and other farm machinery had not been able to function because of an acute shortage of engine oil. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Jun 80 p 1]

NEED FOR FOOD STRESSED--Arusha--Ghana has urged the World Food Programme and traditional food donors to expand their assistance to "food-for-work" and nutrition programmes annually. The call was made by Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Mr L.K. Katsriku, leading a three-man delegation at the sixth Ministerial session of the World Food Council here. The advantage of "food-for-work" programme over other food distributing programmes lies in their combined role of providing employment and income and improve food consumption to the rural poor while at the same time, contributing to infrastructure investment. Mr Katsriku suggested that consultations among interested governments and agencies be initiated during this year to delineate means and modalities for launching an international food and entitlement scheme towards the eradication of mass hunger in the early years of this decade. The Minister said food subsidy to direct distribution for the eradication of hunger required more thorough study of especially logistic requirements and prospective participants. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Jun 80 p 2]

SOVIET TEAM ASSISTANCE IN WELL DRILLING

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 3

[Text] Drilling operations began a month ago to create water wells in the capital and the interior of the country. These projects are included in the existing cooperation accords between Guinea-Bissau and the USSR. The contract, which was signed with the State Commission for Natural Resources, provides for well-drilling operations and the setting up of power plants to operate the hydraulic pumps.

The drilling operations in Bissau were necessitated by the limited water resources to supply both the capital and the interior.

The Soviet hydrological team responsible for the project has already drilled wells at the Simao Mendes Hospital, Alto Crim, the 3 August Hospital and Bra. The team comprises 16 members, led by Engineer Oleg, working with some Guinea-Bissau cadres who are adding to their knowledge in order to carry out future projects of this type. The drilling operations will proceed in the regions of Cacheu and Oio.

The projects are not confined to drilling, however, but include the setting up of electric plants in Prabis and Cacheu to power the hydraulic pumps to move the water. Manual or pedal-driven pumps will be installed in the small "tabancas." The wells, specifically those of Alto Crim and Simao Mendes, are about 220 meters deep, and all of them produce potable water except for the ones that will irrigate the Prabis and Cacheu farms. Meanwhile, the old wells will continue to be used to supply the city.

The Soviet team will complete its project within 18 months, the period established in the contract. According to the team's chief, it will be able to meet the deadline "because the necessary material is available."

6362

CSO: 4401

GUINEA-BISSAU

GDR EDUCATION, HEALTH RURAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 8

[Text] A work program between our country and the GDR was signed into effect last Tuesday in the Embassy of the GDR. Signed by Ambassador Gottef Shulz and Alexandre Nunes Correia, secretary general of foreign affairs, the accord covers cooperation in the areas of secondary education, health, justice and rural development.

The work project also provides for an exchange of cultural and scientific literature. German technicians will come to Guinea-Bissau and our cadres will attend short courses in the GDR.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Ambassador Shulz noted that the accord is part of a general plan initiated during an official visit by Comrade Luis Cabral to the GDR in 1976.

In turn, Alexandre Nunes Correia expressed thanks for the German ambassador's words, and stressed that "the GDR government has always helped our country in our struggle for development to free ourselves from the backwardness that is the legacy of the colonial exploitation. Our party and government are proud of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the PAIGC and the SED."

6362

CSO: 4401

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT CODE PUBLISHED--Foreign investments in Guinea-Bissau are now regulated by a code in which the government guarantees "the security and protection of property and rights" related to those investments. According to the established rules, direct foreign investment is prohibited in such sectors as public services, banks, public communications and domestic marketing of essential products. On the other hand, foreign investment is permitted in economic development projects felt to have priority, but the percentage of participation must be less than the national public capital investment. Foreign investments are freely authorized in all other sectors of activity, with no obligation whatever to form an association with national capital, and such investments will even benefit from certain tax incentives. The new code also provides for creation of a competent agency, COMINVEST, which will have the function of drafting and presenting opinions regarding foreign investment proposals to the government. The code also gives foreign investors the right to "just recompense" if the firms in which they have invested are nationalized. The rules are basically those which the Guinea-Bissau officials have always followed where foreign investments are concerned. Some specialists feel the code is very similar to the one in effect in Portugal. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 May 80 p 5] 6362

OPEC BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--The Special OPEC Fund has granted Guinea-Bissau a loan in the amount of \$2 million (about 70,000 contos), to be used to finance the balance of payments. Comrade Carlos Carreira, member of the party CEL [Executive Struggle Committee] and state finance commissioner, signed the agreement for the concession last week in the OPEC headquarters in Vienna [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 8] 6362

EEC ASSISTANCE--The EEC has granted aid in the amount of 2 million accounting units (about 11.8 million francs) to Guinea-Bissau, with no repayment required, according to a FRANCE PRESS dispatch that has reached our desk. The aid is within the framework of the Second Lome Convention, signed between the EEC and the APC (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 May 80 p 1] 6362

GDR TRADE UNION DONATION--The GDR trade union has sent its counterpart in Guinea-Bissau a gift of film slides showing the first years of the GDR, the Olympic games in Moscow and structures and the organization of the FDGB (Free German Union). Other gifts include typewriters, reels of film and diplomas and certificates for the best workers in the patriotic emulation campaign. According to Jose Pereira, secretary of the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers], this fraternal aid is in addition to other forms of aid which the FDGB has given the UNTG. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 May 80 p 2] 6362

FRIENDSHIP WITH CUBA--Bissau, 12 June--The creation of a Guinea-Bissau-Cuba Friendship Association, the purpose of which will be to "help reinforce the ties between the two peoples," was announced yesterday in Bissau. The top-ranking leader of the new association is trade unionist Jose Pereira, secretary general of the National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jun 80 p 8] 2909

CSO: 4401

MINISTER GIVES APPRAISAL OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jun 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

THE time has come for Kenya to reduce dependence on expatriates to the minimum, Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said.

Contributing to the debate on economic prospects and policies, Dr Ouko said: "We must now be bold and take a decision that will benefit our people once and for all. We know the choice is difficult, but it is the duty of the nation to consider its nationals first in every aspect."

Dr Ouko said Kenya must develop its own dependable and indigenous manpower, adding:

"We have tended to import manpower even when our own people are capable of doing the same jobs."

Calling on the private sector to Kenyanise, the Minister complained that only a few firms had heeded this call over the years.

Giving a general appraisal of the economy, Dr Ouko said a lot more could be achieved by intensifying agricultural production

and moving rapidly into the semi-arid and arid areas of the country where, he said, over 20 per cent of the population lived.

Dr Ouko paid tribute to those in the Civil Service who worked hard and pleaded for the elimination of bureaucracy in implementing development.

Turning to foreign policy, Dr Ouko condemned racism in South Africa and said the time had come for the world to rise against "those racists and enable the majority of people in that country to manage their affairs."

Citing Zimbabwe, he said no power could stop the freedom struggle once it had been started, adding: "No example in living history shows that when a war has been started there is no victor."

The Government was called on to take drastic measures to curb the ever-spiralling oil bill even if it means directing the use of bicycles and other non-petrol consuming means of transport.

It was also urged to speed up exploration for crude oil along the coast.

MINISTER'S REMARKS ABOUT 'PAPER CITIZENS' RAPPED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 15 Jun 80 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text] Kenya is a multi-racial country and there are many examples we can offer to those people who have not learned to accept the fact that all humans were created equal regardless of the pigmentation of their skin. It may be Kenya is the only country in the world where people of European, Asiatic, Nilotic and Bantu origin are totally integrated with only one aim--of building the nation, and quite frankly I think this is something we should be very proud of.

Unfortunately, there are some people in our midst who can only be described as racists. Yes, I mean racists who are making every effort to introduce the policy of apartheid in Kenya in a reversed form whereby Black people will be bosses regardless of whether or not they deserve to be so. Indeed, it was only recently that an Assistant Minister for Livestock Development, Mr. Martin Shikuku, had the impudence to refer to some Kenyans who happen to be non-Black as "paper citizens" who are only out to make money.

As a democratic country which believes in the quality of all human beings, Kenya should not tolerate the nonsense Mr. Shikuku was uttering. When we fought for our independence and poured our blood to end racialism in Kenya we were not doing so to end one form of colonialism and establish another one where the Black man dominates the White or the Brown man. Mr. Shikuku should do some homework and try to discover the contribution made to this country by the people he insultingly calls "paper citizens". He should take the trouble to visit hospitals in various rural areas of Kenya and see the work being done by "paper citizen" doctors. The Honourable Assistant Minister should also visit our high schools to see the contribution being made by Kenyan Asians in making our people more educated.

If we in Kenya want to maintain the respect we command internationally we have to teach our children to think of themselves as Kenyans and not as people of this or the other origin. When we sow seeds of discord by

indirectly supporting moves which can only be interpreted as being racialistic we cannot help to build a Kenya that is devoid of such evils as segregation and discrimination.

Having talked of the good name of Kenya in its record of racial integration, I think I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out that there are a number of foreigners in our country who are not contributing anything to the betterment of this nation. The foreigners I am talking about are not necessarily White or Brown. As a matter of fact the majority of the useless foreigners in this country are Africans from neighbouring countries who are the hooligans responsible for many of the crimes being committed in this country. They are thriving in this nation by engaging in such illicit trades as smuggling of essential goods and violating foreign exchange regulations. Kenya can do without such people. Likewise, there are also a number of expatriates who should not be in this country at all because they are doing jobs which can very well be done by Kenyans, and I do not necessarily mean Black Kenyans.

Indeed, it was only recently that the President, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, told the nation that the Government is planning to restrict the issuing of work permits. But when the President made that remark he never told us that all expatriates in this country were useless. Neither did he tell us to start calling fellow Kenyans, who for all practical purposes are wananchi of this country, "paper citizens". Though the President said the Government has decided strictly to control the issuing of work permits for expatriate personnel he noted that there were still some specialised jobs which require highly qualified and experienced people who at the moment happen to be expatriates. As a matter of fact, the President emphasised that Kenya was not adopting a hostile policy, like some other African countries which condemn South African apartheid and then practise it in reverse. Is it not true that there are a number of African countries where Black people are first class citizens, Brown people second class and White people third class citizens--yet no one dares to talk about Black racist against White people? Why should Mr. Shikuku talk of "paper citizens" and get away with it? Are there some people who agree with him?

Even when the President was talking about the need to give jobs to the wananchi he said Kenya will continue to remain open, free and democratic. But what kind of democracy are we trying to establish in our country when we start calling fellow Kenyans "paper citizens"? How respected will we be when we discriminate against people simply because they happen to be non-Blacks? Is the best way to show our gratitude for the important job being done by foreign experts to tell them they are not needed in the country?

I am all for Kenyanisation of important managerial and administrative positions in both the private and public sectors, but whenever Kenyanisation is done in a hurry and for the sake of seeing Black faces in the big offices the country normally suffers, I don't think I need to remind the people of

Kenya about the suffering they have to go through without electricity, water and other services because some people are not doing their jobs properly. Looking at international newspapers in which important jobs in Kenya are being advertised reveals a lot about the quality of our indigenous experts. Whatever happens to the process of Kenyanisation, everything must be done to make sure that no standards are lowered. More than that, we must make sure that no Kenyan citizen is treated like a third class human being. So why don't people like Mr. Shikuku stop talking about "paper citizens"? Why?

CSO: 4420

MP'S REQUEST FOR INCREASE IN EMOLUMENTS BACKED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jun 80 p 15

[Interview with Said Hemed, Government Chief Whip, and MP for Mombasa North, by John Esibi]

[Excerpts]

Q. AS Government Chief Whip, Mr. Hemed, you are qualified to speak for and on behalf of MPs. In your opinion what are the problems facing Kenyan Parliamentarians today?

A. I think the Government is taking care of MPs, although, of course, there are one or two things still lacking. But on the whole, I would say that MPs in this country are being looked after by the Government.

Q. If they are well looked after then how come that recently MPs were demanding to be housed in special quarters while in Nairobi and wanted the Government to accord them facilities to own bigger cars?

A. I guess you are referring to a story which appeared in one of the dailies following the last Kuru Parliamentary Group meeting.

If I am right, then I would say you straight away that most of what appeared in that particular news story was completely inaccurate. Most of what was printed in that story was never even discussed at the PG meeting. The story was very much exaggerated.

What was discussed, however, was that MPs at the moment are scattered all over up Nairobi while attending to Government business. It was, therefore, observed that it would have been a better idea if there

was a plan to house MPs, say a hotel or something of the kind.

Mark you, we were not proposing that if there was such a plan, MPs would reside there exclusively.

Charges

The MPs were not even demanding such facilities for free. They would meet charges just as anybody else staying there. For security reasons this would have been a better idea.

As for the cars, we felt and still feel that for MPs to own cars (and big cars too) is not a luxury. It is a necessity whose priority comes right on top.

You cannot expect MPs, after they have finished with Government deliberations to return to their respective constituencies by hitch-hiking, on foot or even boarding *matatus*, for that matter. Even after they have gone back to their areas, MPs still need better cars to move around within the constituencies to see the people's problems.

Given the fact today it is difficult for anyone to obtain new cars in Kenya, MPs are affected as well. So MPs have been forced to go in for either pick-ups, or second hand cars which incidentally are not economically viable. An MP who has had to purchase a second hand car is usually spending more money and time to maintain such a car. Hence you can see a big open air

"garage" within Parliament Buildings, in the backyard.

With this and many more problems in mind, we thought it would be a good idea for the Government to make available a loan to enable each MP to obtain one car for personal use within a period of five years or so.

These are things that are at the back of MPs' minds. We did not intend that MPs buy cars for resale at a profit under this plan. All we want is for the MPs to have better cars to enable them to move about efficiently.

Q. Let us take one item. First, the housing issue. According to your plan, will MPs be housed while in Nairobi or not?

A. I told you that nothing about MPs' housing was discussed. All we discussed was a proposal to have MPs housed at a pool place, next to Parliament, so they can become more efficient. So the question of MPs being given houses doesn't really arise in my view. That was a mere proposal.

Q. Mr. Hemed, what are MPs' entitlements and their emoluments? How much money do they make, including other benefits, taking into account that they do not pay tax?

A. I don't think I should want to go into all that. But I think MPs are well looked after today.

Q. Why are you finding it difficult to mention their emoluments or their entitlements? Are they supposed to be secrets Mr. Hemed?

A: I know cars are not salaries, but I don't think I should be pressed here to discuss salaries of other people. However the point you members of the P's and the public would be advised to know is that although MPs are today well paid, their commitments are so heavy that they can hardly make ends meet.

Most of the money MPs make in the form of salaries and allowances go back to the people they represent in the form of either school fees, or personal assistance through the Harambee spirit. Most of the backbenchers take it from me, although they are well looked after, are practically poor. Whatever the MPs earn, there are people waiting outside for it. All MPs' commitments today are heavy.

Q: Yes, but Mr. Hemed, when all that is considered would you agree that today MPs are very privileged people in Kenya that they have access to all sorts of businesses given the fact they can obtain bank loans more easily than an ordinary member of the public?

A: We are all the time considering, of course, the interests of the country whenever we MPs ask for salary increases. But believe me, today MPs have a heavy economic burden to carry, if they are to serve members of the public well.

An MP today has been given a number of responsibilities by those who might have elected him or her. By being an MP one is vested with these heavy responsibilities in order to look after his constituents and develop the area.

He or she has to take care of a number of problems affecting the constituency. For example within the structure of the constituency of the MP there is this constituency allowance with which he or she is expected by the constituents to maintain a proper office.

Allowance

This allowance is only Sh. 900. But do you think you could maintain an office with a secretary in it with a mere Sh. 900? Mark you, there are several other categories of Kenyans who are being paid much more than MPs.

Q: So would it be fair for members of the public to assume that this argument you are presenting was one of the reasons why recently there was a move by Parliamentarians to hike their entitlements?

A: We cannot be expected to completely rule out salary increases. MPs are also human beings. At the moment the salaries of Civil Servants are currently under review. So are the salaries of army officers.

No I see nothing wrong with the salary of an MP being reviewed. So when the time comes, we as an institution would submit our requests to the Government and it is up to the authorities to approve or disapprove. We cannot force the Government to approve whatever our proposals are. As an institution, I can tell you we have put forward our proposals.

Q: So precisely when do you look forward to action on your proposals? When do you think your proposals will be implemented?

A: I don't know. That is not within my knowledge.

Q: You have contended that part of the MPs' economic burden lies in the fact that they have to take care of the people they represent. As a Parliamentarian and Government Chief Whip, what do you think could be done to make sure that MPs don't have to foot bills incurred by their constituents?

A: You know this is a bit difficult for me to tackle right here. In my view, unless the whole country overcomes the unemployment problem, MPs are going to carry this economic burden for a long time to come. Most of the constituents are unemployed. They are also family members don't forget.

Families

Therefore, with families to support, MPs cannot take it lightly to see their constituents remain helpless. They have to come to their aid, if they can help. They are called upon to pay for school fees.

It is good that the Government has seen it fit to abolish school fees—but nevertheless MPs are still being asked to assist with school fees when it comes to secondary school level.

But we as MPs cannot be expected to sit idly while the very people we represent are struggling in poverty. We have to continue going to their aid, either in the form of settling school fees, or in the form of assisting them to secure employment.

Q: With all due respect to the majority of MPs, who no doubt are doing a good job, are you satisfied, as Chief Whip, that

all MPs are up to the standard expected of them? Don't you think the performance of a few leaves a lot to be desired?

A: We have a constitution in this country which we have all vowed to stick to. Under the Constitution, it is stipulated that there shall be Parliamentary elections at the end of every five years. So the people, in this case members of the public, are the ones who judge the performance of their MPs. It is the people who make the final judgment as to who should represent them in Parliament. Once they have made their decision, it is up to the elected MP to live up to their expectations.

However, in my opinion, I would say most of the MPs are doing a good job. But if one or two MPs fail in their duties, it is up to their electors to decide otherwise. But I don't think that we should enter into condemnation of MPs en masse. I don't think that would be fair to them.

Q: But let us take up the question of the lack of quorum in the House which is only 30 MPs present at any given time. Considering the fact that our Parliament consist of a total of 172 MPs, including Nominated members, the Speaker and the Attorney-General, can you give one good reason why it should be difficult to find at least 30 of them present in the Chamber to carry out business?

A: In that respect, I would agree with you there that we do have a problem regarding the quorum. Members of Parliament are to blame. Not only this, I think our system, under the Standing Orders also to blame in this respect.

This is to say that we need a thorough examination of our Standing Orders. It is not proper for an MP or some MPs when given a chance by the Speaker to air their views on a given Bill, spend almost three hours on the floor, just speaking.

We must sit down and review our Standing Orders. We need to limit every MP on the floor so that we do not have one of them spending over three hours, contributing to a debate before the House, while the majority of MPs are anxiously waiting their turn.

Since this is allowed to continue the majority of MPs, I dare say, lose interest and hence start walking out of the Chamber, not in protest of course, but because they have to attend other business elsewhere on behalf of the people they represent.

Once this happens, that is the time we run into lack of quorum.

Hence there is a need for a review of our existing Standing Orders.

Q. As Chief Whip, Mr. Hemed, have you taken up this serious issue with the relevant authorities?

A. Yes, we have done so. In fact we are in the process of ensuring that MPs are continuously present in the Chamber.

Q. Still on the question of the performance of MPs, there has been a suggestion by a university lecturer that MPs ought to have a personal staff. Such subject to make the speeches more effective. Were you convinced by this argument?

A. We were very much convinced and we are grateful to this particular son of Kenya for suggesting this. But it would be recalled sometime back that we did ask for proper facilities under which system MPs would be served by a pool of secretaries and typists.

Hopeful

These are just some of the requests we have put forward to the Government.

These are not things that can be expected to be achieved overnight. They need proper planning as they too involve public funds. We are therefore, hopeful that one day our request to the Government will be met in full.

Q. In this regard, is it true that you have asked for the adjacent County Hall to be converted into MPs' offices.

A. It has not yet been confirmed. However, all I can tell you at the moment is that we are very congested here at Parliament Buildings. So much so that even Government Ministers have to share offices within Parliament Buildings. Actually, this is an issue the Clerk to the National Assembly would be the best person to deal with. They are the ones dealing with the planning of the National Assembly. We MPs only form part of it.

But one thing I have to point out here is the contribution by MPs in the task of nation building. They have involved themselves in various Harambee activities. They have done marvellously well. Without MPs' contributions, perhaps the development this country has so far realised could not have been achieved.

Q. What are you doing to arrange for MPs to go round and see developments inside and outside this country?

A. You are partly right in suggesting that MPs ought to be taken round on frequent official tours, both inside and outside this country. Arrangements are in hand and I can speak with authority here that soon Kenya MPs will be going to see developments achieved elsewhere around the world.

The Government does agree in principle that there is a need for MPs to be given an opportunity to see for themselves development projects both within and outside this country. Only that way shall we enhance more development in this country.

Q. As for how many such trips would you say you have organised for MPs?

A. This is being budgeted for and as soon as the special Vote for this purpose is out, I think MPs will be given the opportunity to go visiting. There can be no question about that at all.

KIBAKI: VOK HAS PERFORMED BELOW AVERAGE SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt]

VICE-PRESIDENT and Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki has blasted the Voice of Kenya for "laxity and inefficiency".

Mr. Kibaki was commenting on views expressed by MPs during the debate on supplementary estimates in Parliament yesterday.

He said: "On this question of the department refusing to improve its services since 1963 despite funds being made available to it every year we are all unanimous."

He added: "It is indeed a tragedy that the department has persistently lagged behind in implementing development projects that are geared at improving its services."

Amid prolonged applause Mr. Kibaki advised the Public Accounts Committee to caution all those concerned in "this maladministration" to its members for an appropriate and reasonable account.

"We have all seen what the report of the Controller and Auditor General has said about the department, and when the report comes up before the House for debate we would like to

examine this pitiful state of affairs in detail."

Mr. Kibaki said it was most disappointing that the Voice of Kenya had, since independence, performed below average.

Mr. Kibaki's remarks were provoked by Enuhaya MP Faru Khasakhala who demanded an explanation from the Government as to why Vok had not improved its radio reception despite much money being voted for its development projects.

The Vice-President told Parliament that all revenue earmarked for development should be exhausted every fiscal year. "All revenue must be committed 100 per cent."

MINISTER'S DEBTS TOTAL OVER FIVE MILLION SHILLINGS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 80 pp 1, 20

[Article by James Kuria]

[Text] Nine more creditors yesterday presented claims of over half a million shillings owed to them by Works Minister Paul Ngei.

The Minister's total debts are now over Sh. 5m.

During a heated meeting of the creditors and Mr. Ngei's lawyers, the Minister agreed to clear the debts within a year.

The creditors accepted Mr. Ngei's pledge to pay the debts on or before June 18, 1981, as contained in a legal statement signed by Mr. Ngei.

All the unsecured ordinary creditors who prove their claims, the statement said, will be paid 100 per cent of their claim on or before June 18, 1981.

It added that the Trustee will be paid a sum sufficient to pay each of the creditors five shillings in the pound on or before September 18, 1980, and a further and final payment of 15/- in the pound before on or June 18, 1981.

Earlier, the meeting, held under the chairmanship of Deputy Registrar-General M. L. Handa at Sheria House, had to be adjourned for 20 minutes to enable Mr. Ngei's lawyers--Mr. M. G. Sharma and Mr. Y. Shretta--to consider the new list of creditors. The nine bring the total number of creditors to 45.

Mr. Ngei's estate was put under official receivership at the end of April.

Initially, Mr. Ngei's lawyers and those representing the creditors failed to reach a compromise on how the claims would be settled. Mr. Sharma and Mr. Shretta requested the creditors to give them another week to consider the new creditors.

But advocates for the creditors felt no purpose would be served if the meeting was postponed, arguing that a postponement would not change their stand.

The creditors noted that a year was long enough to negotiate with prospective buyers, dispose of assets belonging to Mr. Ngei and clear the claims.

Mr. Shretta gave the creditors two alternatives: Either to accept a year without being paid in three months the element of 5/- in the pound as determined by creditors or grant the lawyers a week to reconsider their stand.

'What is burdensome is the element of 5/- in the pound in three months which we feel is too difficult to settle,' Mr. Shretta said.

As the argument raged, Mr. Ngei intervened and said: "If we get the money now, we shall pay immediately. We do not want this thing to drag on for long."

He added: "I had a lot of people pinching my money. Do not forget that I am a politician and I am subject to many pressures".

After the adjournment, Mr. Ngei's lawyers came up with the new payment proposals which were accepted unanimously.

Mr. Handa told the meeting that he will now go ahead with the holding of a public examination of Mr. Ngei and apply to the High Court for approval of the composition. The approval, he said, would be received within 14 days.

CSO: 4420

APPROVAL SOUGHT FOR GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF ARAB LOAN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jun 80 p 4

[Text]

PARLIAMENT has been asked to approve a Government guarantee of a loan of Sh. 36.9 million to the Industrial Development Bank from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

According to Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1980, laid before the House, the loan will be utilised for procurement of foreign goods and services.

The paper was laid by an Assistant Minister for Finance in the Vice-President's Office, Mr. Francis Tuva, on behalf of the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki.

The loan will be repaid over a period of 12 years including a grace period of three years and will bear an interest of seven per cent per annum, paid semi-annually in arrears.

The effectiveness of the loan, according to the paper, is conditional upon a guarantee being provided by the Government.

The Sessional Paper requested Parliament to approve Government guarantee on repayment of the loan and other charges.

The current total contingent liability of the Government in respect of guarantees given under Section 3 of the Guarantee (Loans) Act amount to K294,098,094.

Increased

With the guarantee of a sum equivalent to £18,450,000 now proposed, the aggregate will be increased to £312,848,094.

The Government, the paper said, expects the IDB to finance most of its investments by raising long-term loans from foreign institutions.

In this way the bank would play a leading role in finding the foreign exchange needed to finance the importation of capital goods required for industrial development.

The loans raised by the IDB are lent out on commercial terms to various industrial enterprises in accordance with the Government's development strategy.

The IDB was established at the initiative of the Government, in January 1973, to promote and stimulate the industrial development of Kenya by providing medium and long-term loans and equity finance for industrial projects which are economically sound, financially viable and technically feasible.

In approving projects for financing, IDB gives considerable weight to projects that are labour intensive and make maximum use of local resources and raw materials.

GOVERNMENT CLARIFIES LEGALITY OF USE OF FORCE BY POLICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki and James Kimondo]

[Excerpt] The Government yesterday clarified the legal position regarding the use of force by police.

In a Ministerial statement issued in Parliament by the Attorney-General, James Karugu, following a resolution of the Kanu Parliamentary Group, meeting in the morning, the Government pointed out that the sanctity of life and liberty of all citizens had been guaranteed through the rule of law.

And immediately Mr. Karugu delivered his well-received and applauded statement. Members showered him with praise for the decision taken by the Government in withdrawing an earlier order by former Attorney-General, Charles Njonjo, in Parliament on March 25 that police were free to shoot to kill suspected criminals.

But Mr. Karugu said: "We have tended to focus too much on robbery with violence as the only major crime we are confronted with. In my view the most serious crime in this country is the one I described as white collar crime which is also referred to in eastern countries as economic sabotage."

Mr. Karugu told the House: "The most serious crime is that committed by people smartly dressed in three-piece suits through forgery or theft of public funds. These are people who are highly trained and very difficult to detect."

He said the crimes included smuggling and corruption.

Mr. Karugu said most people involved in robbery with violence were people with twisted minds who had taken a lot of drugs and were acting subconsciously. "In some ways, these are innocent people when compared with the white collar criminals.

"A robber acts with honesty because he merely comes to you and orders you to surrender under threat and then gets away," he said.

Vice-President Mwai Kibaki described the decision by the Attorney-General as firm, clear and pro-Nyayo in order to sustain peace, love and unity through the much-cherished democratic practices Kenya has evolved.

Mr. Kibaki added: "This clearly shows that Kenya has people who are determined to see that the rights of citizens have to be upheld as guaranteed in the Constitution."

The sole purpose of a political democracy, he said, was to guarantee such legal positions where everyone is innocent until proven guilty.

"I am pleased to hear that all of us are equal before the law--through this pattern we can mould a peaceful society where ~~usual~~ justice prevails," said the Vice-President.

Mr. Karugu said he was making the statement with the full blessings of the President and explained in detail the constitutional considerations applied.

Mr. Karugu dwelt at length on Sections 71 and 72 of the constitutional rights of an individual and also highlighted the procedure followed by the police in combating crime.

"The Government, he said, had to ensure that the law was maintained and respected in order to punish any infringement of the rights the Constitution guaranteed to every citizen."

He said there were provisions of the law which could be used in legally depriving a person of his liberty including the use of force when apprehending a suspect resisting arrest.

The use of force in this case, Mr. Karugu told the House, must be justifiable and not exceed what is reasonable or necessary in the circumstances.

Such use, he added, may be applied when a criminal is escapable from lawful custody.

He said the law ensured that, by this precise enactment, the use of a gun by trigger-happy policeman would be illegal.

Also illegal was the order by any superior to a policeman to effect the use of a gun.

"Our police have received instructions about the law on this subject," he said.

Mr. Karugu said the police, like any other citizens, were accountable for their acts as individuals.

"They must remember that shooting to deprive a person of his life is an extreme step and can only be justified in extreme circumstances."

He explained that the police would be free to exercise necessary force in self-defence when confronted by armed thugs.

"In such circumstances the use of force, including shooting to kill, not by way of summary execution, but in the manner outlined, would be fully justified," the Attorney-General said.

The illegal use of a firearm by a policeman, if it is in violation of the provisions of the law, is an offence and punishable accordingly, he noted.

He said anyone giving the police orders to shoot to kill was punishable under the same law because "he becomes an accessory before the fact".

CSO: 4420

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES FOR 1980

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Government spending on development for the coming financial year will rise by £8 million, according to estimates just released.

These provide for gross expenditure of approximately £258 million compared with approved gross estimates of £250 million for 1979/80.

Gross external revenue derived from foreign loans and grants, including appropriations in aid of £29 million, is estimated at £93 million.

The remaining expenditure of £165 million will be financed from local sources.

A general memorandum note on the development estimates said: "It is intended to provide local finance by way of contribution from the recurrent exchequer and from local stock issues. Any residual deficit will be financed by short-term borrowing."

The Ministries that have been allocated the lion's share in capital expenditure include Transport and Communications (£49.2 million), Agriculture (£28.7 million), Water Development (£17.6 million), Cabinet Affairs (£16.3 million) and Finance (£16.1 million).

The Ministries of Home Affairs, Economic Planning and Development, Labour, Commerce, and Tourism, Attorney-General and the Judicial department have been allocated just under £1 million each for development.

On recurrent estimates, the Government will spend £580.5 million, an increase of £31.1 million over the 1979/80 gross recurrent expenditure.

The Ministries of Education and Defence take the lion's share in this spending.

KENYA

1980 COTTON, SISAL PRODUCTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jun 80 p 9

[Excerpt]

KENYA's cotton production is expected to increase by over 10,000 bales this year compared with last.

According to a report of the officer in charge of Mwea/Tebere Agricultural Research Station, Mr. Stephen Nandwa, over 70,000 bales are expected to be produced during the 1979/80 season.

A total of 80,000 hectares will be put under the crop this season compared with 70,000 last season.

Mr. Nandwa said the national output of cotton, which had fluctuated around 30,000 bales before 1975, had more than doubled in the last four years. He said a new variety of seed, Bukiba 75L which has higher yield, better quality fibre and is more resistant to diseases and pests, was introduced for the first time this year in Western and Coast provinces.

Bukiba 75, which was introduced and tested at Kibos Research Station, replaced BPA 68 in western Kenya and UKA 59/240 in Coast Province.

Sisal production levels, however, were seriously affected during the countrywide power cuts in April, the monthly fibre report says.

Despite this, most Kenya estates maintained their position and supplies of most grades of sisal were increasingly in short supply.

But parcels of UHDS were then available and were shipped in May, and now there are enough supplies to meet the current demands of spinners using this quality.

KIBAKI NOTES 1979'S ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS, 1980 OUTLOOK

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Jun 80 p 12

[Text] The following are extracts from Mr. Kibaki's remarks before he announced his Budget proposals:

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I beg to move, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Speaker, in my Budget Speech last year, I indicated that the adverse economic trends of 1978, characterized by growing balance of payments and public sector expenditure deficits were likely to continue during 1979 and 1980. I also indicated that the GDP growth rate of 6.3 per cent as projected in our Development Plan for 1979/83 was unlikely to be achieved in the short run, with an anticipated growth of only 3-4 per cent during 1979. In the light of such indications, I hope hon. Members, both old and new, have kept themselves informed of the performance of our economy during the year. I hope in particular that they have continued to study, in detail, the long term objectives and strategies defined in the Development Plan as it is only against this background that the importance of annual economic performance and changes can be gauged. I have no doubt that Members will have studied the 1980 Economic Survey as well as the Printed Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the next Financial Year. Of more immediate importance, however, is the need for all Members to examine closely the Sessional Paper No. 4 on Economic Prospects and Policies which is currently the subject of Debate in the National Assembly.

In view of the detailed manner in which the economic situation is described in that Sessional Paper, I shall not, today, give a lengthy analysis of our economic problems but will rather dwell on the measures which are proposed for the management of inflation and the balance of payments deficit which will continue to be with us for some time.

I wish, however, to touch on a few highlights. The year 1979 was characterized by continued external pressures arising from further substantial

increases in petroleum prices and lower earnings from our principal exports. Strict measures were employed in efforts to control inflation and reduce dependence on unnecessary imports. As a result, the rate of inflation during 1979 was less than that experienced in 1978 but the economy also registered a slower rate of economic growth. Thus, while inflation, as measured by the average change in the consumer prices for lower, middle and higher income groups, rose by 8.4 per cent as compared to 12.3 per cent in 1978, the rate of real GDP growth was only 3.1 percent as compared to 5.1 per cent in the previous year.

Total wage employment outside the agricultural sector increased by 6.7 per cent, with the most significant gains having been made in the agro-processing areas. It must, however, be appreciated that this was to some extent a reflection of compliance with the timely directive of H.E. the President for a 10 per cent increase in wage employment.

Turning to individual sectors, it is disappointing to note that Agriculture, which is the mainstay of our economy, suffered considerable setback as a result of unfavourable climatic conditions, shortage of fertilizers and inadequate credit availability. The main export crops such as coffee and pyrethrum registered lower production while external receipts from tea were adversely affected by declining prices. The drought conditions also affected the livestock industry necessitating introduction of arrangements by Government to purchase threatened animals. The most serious development was the decline in production of grain crops which provide the basic food for our people. As a result, the Government has been forced to take urgent measures to ensure that adequate food will be available through commercial as well as concessionary purchase of maize, wheat and rice from external sources. I am pleased to confirm that these arrangements are working satisfactorily and that there is no need for us to panic or unduly worry about the availability of food. However, these purchases are exceedingly costly, as we shall see in a later part of my Speech.

Mr. Speaker, the production of the manufacturing industries also registered lower performance than in the previous year arising from the effects of the poor agricultural output as well as difficulties in obtaining imported raw materials and in maintaining export markets. Thus, the volume of output in the sector increased by only 7.1 per cent in 1979 as compared to an increase of 12.6 per cent in 1978.

The building and construction industry continued to enjoy the benefits of the 1978 coffee price windfall although construction costs also continued to rise.

After the disappointing performance of 1977 and 1978 the tourism industry managed only a modest improvement with receipts increasing by £2 million to £62 million. In the area of trade and transport only a moderate increase was recorded.

A welcome developed during the year was the slight reduction in the very large unfavourable trade balance.

Money Supply and Credit

The improved balance of payments situation was reflected in the increase in total money supply in 1979 with net foreign assets rising by 68 per cent from £106 million in 1978 to £179 million in 1979. This, in turn, tended to increase liquidity in the banking system. In an effort to encourage banks to increase their lending the liquidity ratio requirements were lowered from 18 per cent to 16 per cent in July, 1979. By the end of December, the actual liquidity ratio had declined from 26 per cent to 23 per cent.

The import restrictions and general recession in the economy resulted in the slow growth of domestic credit to the private sector which increased by only 9.8 per cent. Similarly, net credit to the Central Government rose by only 7.3 per cent although credit to other public bodies doubled during the year. With the relaxation in the import restrictions towards the end of 1979, credit to the private sector increased more rapidly in the last quarter of the year.

Internationally, 1979 was a year characterized by continued instability in foreign exchange markets, fanned by further substantial oil price increases and high inflation rates in many countries. In the face of overwhelming balance of payments problems, many developing countries have resorted to increased external borrowings on ever-hardening terms, thus raising their debt servicing burdens to almost unmanageable proportions.

Faced by the same situation here at home, we found it necessary to maintain the foreign exchange conservation measures introduced in 1978 and to make only a limited use of external borrowing on commercial terms.

I am happy to state that due to effectiveness of these measures, and to accelerated use of concessionary credits and facilities provided to us by the international financial institutions as well as bilateral sources, we found it necessary to draw down only \$100 million out of the \$200 million commercial credit arranged with a consortium of banks in London in July last year. These measures helped to contain the balance of payments situation in the short run and an overall surplus of £35.8 million was recorded in 1979 as compared with an overall deficit of £81.5 million in 1977.

All in all, the year saw a certain amount of reestablishment of stability in the monetary and balance of payments areas as well as a firmer grip on inflation, but at a cost to economic growth. Gross Domestic Product measures in real terms rose by only 3.1 per cent during the year as compared to 5.1 per cent in 1978.

Outlook for 1980

Mr. Speaker, hon. Members may perhaps feel that we make too many dismal forecasts which never really materialize and that we perhaps "cry wolf" too often. It is, however, most important for us to appreciate that we have in the past been exceedingly fortunate in having unusually good weather conditions which have ensured adequate agricultural production and abundant food supplies. In forecasting a very difficult year for us in 1980, therefore, I wish to draw attention to the external and domestic factors which will increasingly impinge on the economy. The external factors will be conditioned by the drastic oil price increases in November last year and in January and May this year. These have, once again, sparked off another spate of high inflation leading to recession in most countries. Already, yet another round of increases has been triggered by announcement of a \$2-\$4 per barrel rise in oil prices with effect from July this year. General lack of economic growth and increasing balance of payments problems in developed countries will result in reduced aid flows, while the present high interest rates in the international money markets will strongly militate against any further commercial borrowing.

On the domestic front, several internal factors will constrain the development of the economy. The most immediate of these is the current serious shortage of domestic food grain. In order to alleviate this, imports of food have been arranged and these will cost the country at least £35 million this year. The delay in arrival of the long rains this year will affect overall agricultural production, although the rains appear to be sufficient and the effects may not be too serious.

The shortage of rain also caused serious disruptions in the generation of electric power and led to rationing for over two months earlier this year. This has caused considerable harm to the growth of the manufacturing and tourism sectors, the effects of which will be felt throughout this year and part of next year. In addition, it has been necessary, in the face of anticipated accelerated inflation, to increase wages to our lowest paid workers. It is anticipated that inflation will in any case be higher due to the recent oil price hikes which have yet to work their way through the economy. The rate of inflation, measured as the increase in the cost of living index, is therefore, likely to be at least 15 per cent in 1980.

As indicated earlier, no major recovery is anticipated in the agricultural sector and a growth rate of only 3 per cent in output appears likely. Although major crops such as coffee, sugar-cane and sisal may record higher levels of production, this will not be sufficient to offset the anticipated fall in wheat, livestock and dairy production and probable stagnation in the output of other crops. The recent upward trend in the prices of coffee and sisal will hopefully continue through 1980 giving a slight increase in farmers' incomes to compensate for their higher production costs.

The manufacturing sector should benefit from the recent relaxation of import restrictions which will improve availability of raw materials and intermediate goods. However, with marginal growth in agriculture outputs, the disruptions in electricity supply and consumer demand reduced by inflation, the manufacturing sector's GDP growth in 1980 is expected to be only about 7 per cent compared with the long term average rate of growth of 9.5 per cent cited in Sessional Paper No. 4.

The recovery in the building and construction sector will be slowed down in 1980. There is already a noticeable slackening in the demand for properties and the Government's investments in infrastructure is also expected to reduce in the coming Financial Year. Consequently, GDP growth in this sector is expected to be only about 5 per cent.

The transport and trade sector will perhaps benefit somewhat from the minor increase in agriculture output and larger volumes of exports and imports. The level of output in these sectors should therefore improve with a GDP increase of 4.5 per cent over 1979.

Considerable concern must be expressed in connexion with the tourism sector. The effects of the recent electricity rationing and food shortages have already begun to be felt and there have been fairly large cancellations of tour arrangements during this year's peak season. With the continuing general recession in the rest of the world, and particularly in the advanced economies which are the main source of our tourists, it will be difficult to recover the reductions in tourism receipts already experienced. The overall performance of the sector will, therefore, be low with receipts being at about the same level as last year.

Mr. Speaker, in the context of the somewhat gloomy economic situation I have just outlined, it is clear that the country needs to implement a set of measures which will ensure that there is no further erosion of the economic gains which we have made over the last sixteen years. And in so doing, we must maintain a sense of balance. Firstly, in our efforts to maintain a high rate of investment, we must not lose the fundamentally sound economic policy and management prudence which have given us such significant benefits in the past. Secondly, in giving priority to the immediate problems we must not lose sight of the long-term needs of this country and the strategies for dealing with the increasing international and domestic challenges. And thirdly, we must at all times look for and seize all opportunities which may be available for strengthening our economy to meet these challenges. These challenges and opportunities for responding to them effectively are outlined in Sessional Paper No. 4 and my proposals today are aimed at putting into action some of the options described in that Paper. Briefly, these may be summarized as--

(i) acceptance of the fact that the external economic environment will continue to be adverse and that our economy must be properly structured to absorb the inherent shocks. This requires stringent and enforceable

measures to reduce our external deficit by maximizing our foreign earnings and reducing dependence on non-essential imports. This can be achieved by a more dynamic and export-oriented industrial policy which encourages the use of domestic inputs and labour while still providing adequate reward for capital and technology without allowing an unnecessary drain on our domestic and external resources. It also implies that efficiency and innovation towards these goals would be properly rewarded.

(ii) greater use of fiscal and monetary instruments in order to promote higher domestic production and attract more external capital inflows. Coupled to this would be incomes and wages policies which encourage greater use of labour as well as increasing productivity in all sectors by rewarding higher output.

(iii) greater support for agriculture with a view to increasing productivity of idle or underutilized land to achieve higher output of marketable surpluses of both export commodities and food crops.

(iv) deliberate and firm measures to restrain the increased consumption of petroleum-based energy by making optimum use of what we must import while accelerating the development of alternative energy sources, including production of power alcohol, hydro and geothermal electricity and use of solar energy.

Expenditure 1980/81

I would now like to turn to the year 1980/81.

As hon. Members will have seen from their copies of Printed Estimates, Recurrent Expenditure of Ministries is estimated at K£551 million excluding K£33 million Appropriation-in-Aid. This figure includes a provision of K£110 million for Consolidated Fund Services and Excess Votes of K£3 million from previous years. This represents an increase of K£54 million or 11 per cent above what I expect Ministries to draw this year. Considering the normal annual salary increments for civil servants of about 5 per cent and the increased expenditure arising from both rising costs of other services and restructured Ministries, this proposed Recurrent Expenditure is in real terms the same as this year's. Ministries will, therefore, be expected to maintain services at about the same level as this year with no increase in budgetary provision.

Last year, I drew the attention of the House to the high rate of increase in provision for Consolidated Fund Services as a result of debt repayments of quick-maturing commercial loans which were necessary to safeguard our territorial integrity. I also appraised the House on the need to borrow commercially abroad in order to meet our import bill. The effect or repayments of these commercial loans is reflected in the increased provision for Consolidated Fund Services of K£110 million.

Development Estimates for 1980/81 call for an expenditure of K£244 million excluding Appropriations-in-Aid of K£30 million but including Under Issues from last financial year. Although this figure is almost equal to what is voted this year, it is about K£43 million over what I expect Ministries to spend this year.

External Revenue

As I said last year, some friendly donor countries are not only prepared to increase aid to Kenya but are also willing to convert some portion of the aid from project specific to programme aid at this time of balance of payments crisis. I estimate that we shall draw K£107 million next year. Of this, K£30 million is receivable as grants, K£64 million as concessionary loans tied to particular projects and K£13 million shall come from the World Bank and I.M.F. as part of programme loan to ease our balance of payments problem. I would like to take this occasion to once again express the appreciation and gratitude of the Government and the people of Kenya for this generous gesture from our friends abroad.

Thus, I expect to use external resources of K£107 million or 12 per cent of K£858 million. I am therefore left to raise K£750 million locally.

Internal Revenue

I estimate that ordinary revenue, including local Appropriations-in-Aid should provide some K£591 million at present rates of taxation. Government stock issues should provide another K£35 million from the non-bank sector, making a total of K£626 million.

I have therefore, a gap of K£124 million. I have consistently warned the nation of the dangers inherent in trying to finance such a large deficit from the banking system. I shall, therefore, have no alternative but to rely more on increased taxation to close this gap.

CSO: 4420

BUDGET STARTS LONG-TERM PROCESS FAVORING EXPORTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Faced with a sizeable deficit in Government revenue, the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, has managed to come up with a Budget which spares the ordinary mwananchi. We commend him for the skill with which he has manipulated his resources.

The only item in the Budget which may affect the ordinary Kenyan is the increase in the tax on large-engined motor vehicles and the related increase in the price of petroleum products. Inevitably, transport operators performing an essential service to the man-in-the-street will lose no time passing on the increases to their customers.

Those among us who wish to continue polluting the air with tobacco will pay a little more for our pleasure. Those who enjoy a few cold ones will also pay more for that luxury, though these increases are smaller than in previous Budgets.

We hope that matatu and bus owners and flour millers and other industries, which use petroleum products, do not take the price increases as licence to hit wananchi further since this is definitely not the Minister's intention. Past lessons indicate that transporters and manufacturers have petitioned for all sorts of increases when in fact some of them are making indecent profit.

This year's Budget is unique in its attempt to come up with ways and means of taxing those who utilise some of the investments on which we, as a country, have had to spend a lot of money. One example is the new telecommunications tax under which all telephone, telex and telegram services will be taxed at 15 per cent.

In keeping with the spirit of shifting the tax burden on those with taste for things foreign, imported textiles, wood products, soap, jewellery and the like will be taxed between 50 and 100 per cent more. This is as it

should be since we, as a country, are interested also in supporting our own industries so that we can generate employment opportunities. The Government has long tried to help manufacturers shift their activities from merely producing for the local market and to begin producing for export so that the country can earn badly-needed foreign exchange. However, it has been clear for some time that manufacturers are taking unfair advantage of the protection offered and constantly asking for price increases on sometimes shoddy goods. To encourage them to export, revision of the law on administration of export compensation has now been proposed and we join Mr. Kibaki in his optimism that the resultant rise in foreign exchange earnings will more than compensate for the financial loss his proposals will entail.

The Minister must also be commended for proposing major revisions in the sales tax law, simplifying the administrative process and putting more teeth into the enforcement mechanism. The same goes for plans to guard against dumping into the Kenyan market by unscrupulous importers.

Fiddles in the hotel industry will also be closed and the cumulative effect of all these measures will mean more money for the Treasury.

But Budget Day is not just an occasion for announcing price increases. It is also a day on which the nation is told about future prospects in different sectors of the economy. Agriculture, for example, is not expected to do well since it will only grow at the rate of 3 per cent, with wheat, livestock and dairy products possibly stagnating. Though the prices of other cash crops such as sugar-cane, coffee and sisal may remain high enough to assure farmers of good incomes, this may be cancelled out by higher production costs.

The manufacturing sector will grow at only about 7 per cent, but manufacturers will be aided by the ending of import, restrictions on the raw materials they require. Though the transport sector is expected to grow in the next financial year, little benefit is expected from the tourist industry whose overall performance is feared to be low.

There are many reasons for this sad development in our economy but the major one is the recent electricity rationing and food shortages which have been responsible for many cancelled tours.

Perhaps the best way of summarising the Budget is to point out that it is the beginning of a long-term process which should see the country reorienting its economy into favouring exports. If we are to draw our people away from total dependence on agriculture the manufacturing sector must grow and the agricultural sector must produce the raw materials needed by industry. And our financial institutions must get more involved in financing the economy--even agriculture, which they have tended to ignore. Finally, all of us must save what we can. Domestic savings will provide the sinews to keep our economy afloat.

FRAGMENTATION PROCESS AMONG UGANDAN LEADERS RAPPED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE ruling Military Commission in Uganda is fast losing its credibility. In the not so distant past, it assured Ugandans that it would allow free and fair elections. It told the world that anybody who wanted to run for President was free to do so. Now it turns out that, like a bad Orwellian novel, some are freer than others.

Ex-President Godfrey Binaisa, deposed a month ago, has not been exactly free. For a time he was held at State House, Entebbe, by Tanzanian forces. It may be true, though it is arguable, that this was for his safety — although one could ask: Safety from whom? — but, to take the matter further, the Military Commission has not told us where he is at the moment apart from saying he is well, receiving visitors, having food of his taste, listening to the radio, etc. The fact remains that he is still detained. Even if he is well, the luxury of a comfortable dwelling is not the same as the luxury of running for the Presidency.

Ex-President Yusuf Lule has his own problems. He and the Military Commission have been dancing around each other to find a formula providing for his return. The Commission has said he can do so, but imposed preconditions — that he must retract his previous criticisms of the Commission itself, the Tanzanian forces and Tanzania in general. For his part, he has refused to retract and insisted that he get homecoming treatment commensurate with the status of leader of the Democratic Party. Adroitly, the Commission has hidden behind a leadership conflict in the Democratic Party to argue that Lule should return as an ordinary citizen and that therefore he will not get any special (security) protection.

Whereas the dispute over Lule's control over the DP may be valid, he should not be given a lot of conditions governing his return. At the same time,

he should not be imposing a lot of conditions either. Nobody is going to fight for him to be President unless he convinces Ugandans that he is worthy of the post. But he cannot do that from foreign bases.

What is most surprising is the Military Commission's attitude towards ex-President Milton Obote. Many quarters feel they are already treating him as if he is the new Head of State. Not only is the Commission giving him access to the State radio at no cost but stories emanating from Uganda also suggest that a significant body of State institutions have been mobilised to support him.

We have said in previous comments on the state of affairs in Uganda that justice must appear to be done as far as the parties and Presidential candidates are concerned. Crucial in this process is the release of Binaisa and allowing Lule to return. Although some quarters say the parties which these two candidates claim to want to head have rejected them, this is not enough reason to restrain their campaign efforts. Like any other Ugandan, they are entitled to come and go as they please.

Much of the Uganda controversy has hinged on the activities of the Tanzanian forces. It still is our belief that they should take a neutral stand in the Presidential politicking going on at the moment. Only by so doing will they fulfil their role of ensuring that Uganda is not ruled by a dictator. They should refrain from supporting any factions in the parties now existing or which may be formed at a future date.

A significant number of States have expressed themselves on the need to get other countries into Uganda to monitor the activities leading to the Presidential elections. This is a good idea which the rulers in Kampala should consider. Having outside observers will ensure that the elections are legitimised and assure the people of Uganda and in the world at large that those who win will have done so legitimately.

The process of fragmentation among the leaders of Uganda is not healthy. Both within and without Uganda, they must begin now to discuss the future of their country in terms of the Uganda of the future rather than seek to regroup themselves into ethnic parties which only serve to split the people even more. If they can rise above aspirations to ethnic leadership they will have at least made start on the path towards creating a viable national leadership. Nothing less is expected of them if they are worth of being called leaders.

UN CONTRACT WITH ISRAELI FIRM IN KENYA OPPOSED BY ARAB STATES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 80 p 9

[Article by Mohamed Warsama]

[Text] Arab states are trying to force the cancellation of a Sh 724-million United Nations contract in Kenya awarded to an Israeli firm.

The contract was awarded by the United Nations Environment Programme for their new headquarters complex at Gigiri, Nairobi to the Israeli firm, Solel Boneh International.

The headquarters will also house the UN Centre for Habitat and Settlements (UNCHS).

But since the contract was awarded the Arabs--with the support of the African bloc at the UN--have lobbied hard to get the contract to Solel Boneh revoked.

Sources say UNEP executive director Mostafa Tolba, whose term of office is up next December, is afraid of losing the Arab vote when seeking a renewal of his contract at the 1981 UNEP Governing Council session.

Tolba, along with Sol Tarbah of Libya, who is the Unep chief of administration, have since proposed to the Unep Contracts Committee a set of recommendations, including one cancelling the original tender to Solel Boneh.

In a report presented to the committee on June 12, this year, the two officials recalled that at the recent Unep governing council held last April, the Polish delegation had voiced the need for what it termed "maximum economy and practicability regarding the UN accommodation in Gigiri."

Tolba and Tarbah then recommended that, after cancelling the tender given to Solel Boneh, new tenders should be invited but, in the meantime, "a thorough review of the actual needs of Unep and UNCHS should be carried out

"With a view to reducing existing rooms construction and reutilising conference office blocks to the maximum."

The two officials suggested that new tenders should then be invited in January-February, 1981.

However, the US delegation to Unep has strongly protested against the moves by Tolba and Tarbah in an aide memoire dated June 10 in which it insisted that Unep adhere to the principle of awarding contracts to the lowest acceptable bidder.

Solel Boneh's tender was Sh. 10 million lower than the estimates put forward by the consultants to the project, which amounts to Sh. 724 million.

On June 16, Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sent its own aide memoirs to Tolba regarding the escalating dispute over the contract.

In that memoire, the Kenyan Government said it wished to "inform him of the great concern of the Kenyan Government concerning the award of the contract for the construction of the permanent Unep headquarters at Gigiri."

The Kenyan Note added: "As the executive director is aware, the Afro-Arab Group at the UN headquarters in New York protested very strongly that the contract should not be given to Messrs Solel Boneh because it is an Israeli company with dealings with apartheid regime of South Africa."

"We are equally aware," the memoire said, "of the feelings of one member state of the UN that the contract should be awarded to the lowest acceptable tender."

The Note said: "The Kenyan Government feels very strongly that the views of 88 member states of the UN, and indeed the views of the Group of the 77 (if they were to be consulted), cannot be ignored in this field.

"Since it is their feelings that Israel is not acceptable, it is the view of the Kenyan Government that the second lowest tenderer should get the contract."

The Note concluded: "An attempt to delay the award of such a contract will mean increased costs which will have to come from the UN.

"This can be avoided by awarding the contract immediately since the funds have been accepted by the UN.

"An attempt to cancel the present tenders and postpone them for another period of six months or so, at the current rates of inflation, would, in our view, be unnecessary expenses of the UN funds and should be avoided at all costs.

But, despite the Kenyan suggestion, the US protest and objections by two members of the contracts committee, the committee held on Monday, June 16, decided to accept the recommendations of Tolba and Tarbah.

That same evening, Tarbah flew to Prague where Tolba is visiting to brief him on the outcome of the committee meeting and it is thought that Tolba would authorise the issue of cancellation letter for the Solel Boneh contract on Friday.

The decision to adopt the Tolba-Tarbah recommendations has evoked bitter protests from two committee members, Messrs Brough and Keife who consider that there are no administrative grounds to revise the project and cancel the contract.

"There is no single UN regional headquarters anywhere in the world which is without conference room facilities. Why should the Unep one be the exception?" one source wonders.

The minutes of the contracts committee show that, apart from Brough and Keife, the legal adviser of the committee also opposed the recommendations put forward by Tolba and Tarbah.

The minutes quoted the adviser as saying that "the committee is taking the wrong decision for the wrong reasons."

It was pointed out that the advice of neither the architects nor the quantity surveyors was sought in arriving at the recommendation to cancel the tenders and to reduce the extent of the project.

It was also pointed out that "no financial assurance could be given that the acceptance of the recommendation couldn't cost the UN more money than is currently envisaged."

The minutes of the committee also quoted Tarbah as reporting that the "Kenyan Government was disturbed at the suggestion that the conference facilities at Unep will be reduced."

The minutes also stated: "It is the first time political considerations have influenced a financial and administrative process of the UN."

For all these reasons, Brough and Keife refused to sign the minutes of the committee meeting. According to the sources, the Kenyan Government is concerned for a number of reasons, primarily because it has spent a considerable sum of money on preparing the infrastructure for the headquarters site.

Another reason is that the decision by the committee to support the Tolba-Tarbah move, against the advice of the Government, means that the second

lowest bidder--a Kenyan firm, N. K. Bros of Nairobi--would be deprived of the chance to win this prestigious contract.

Sources have also ridiculed the recommendation by Tolba and Tarbah to go along with the suggestion by the Polish delegation at the recent Unep session that conference facilities at the Gigiri site be scrapped and that Unep should continue holding its meetings at the Kenyatta Conference Centre.

According to the sources, there is no guarantee that the facilities at the KCC for conferences will always be available to Unep whenever it needs them.

CSO: 4420

ANTIHOARDING LAWS MUST BE STRENGTHENED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

EVERY year around Budget time hoarding reaches epidemic proportions. Traders keep whatever commodities they have under lock and key hoping the Budget will increase prices and they will make a killing. This is disgusting behaviour and such traders ought to be penalised heavily.

This week President Moi instructed Provincial Commissioners and their police counterparts to ensure that traders sell all the commodities they have to wananchi. Since this is not the first time he has called on administrators and police to do this to make sure that commodities reach wananchi, it is puzzling that the system of hoarding continues.

Last month, the PC for Nairobi, Mr. Mwakisha, led a series of swoops on Nairobi hoarders. Many trucks were noticed shunting commodities around. Most of them took the goods outside the city and we presume they are still there. If swoops are to be effective the Administration and police must co-ordinate their activities nationally so that unpatriotic traders do not hide badly-needed commodities.

At the same time, there is reason to believe that significant amounts of the missing commodities are being hidden in residential areas. Wananchi report that large transport trucks unload in these areas under cover of darkness. These houses usually have only askaris living in the premises which are obviously being used to store commodities. The Nairobi PC must be aware of this since he is quoted as saying boarders' homes may be raided. We wonder why they should have been given three days warning of this intention. He should raid any known hoarders' premises forthwith. Their actions are criminal and they should not be allowed any quarter. They should be found out and be prosecuted immediately.

Hoarders must be getting inside information even protection, from some quarters. If not, why is it, that every time the Budget is around the corner consumer commodities go underground? Official machinery must be monitored for leaks related to price increases. Since this is privileged information, it should remain so. If it turns out that some officials leak information to their trader friends they should not only be dismissed but also prosecuted.

Hoarding is not confined to traders either. There is evidence that some manufacturers hoard their production at around this time so that they can sell at the expected higher prices. There are two basic variations of their method: "Some manufacture their commodities and then just stockpile them; others buy the raw materials but do not complete the manufacturing process. The net effect of both methods is that the items do not reach the distributors or the customers. These manufacturer-hoarders are bad, too and the situation should be rectified immediately.

We have said in this column before that this type of social evil is best policed with the help of all wananchi. If wananchi know of a trader or a manufacturer who is hoarding something they have an obligation to themselves and to society to inform the authorities. This is a clear way of helping the Government to eradicate this cancer in our midst.

The Attorney-General has a heavy responsibility in getting rid of hoarders. It has been proposed that the law be amended to provide for corporal punishment of hoarders. He will get all-round support for such a measure; furthermore, the maximum periods in prison provided for and the maximum fines for hoarding should also be revised — upwards. The cost of chasing hoarders is being met from public funds. The revised law can ensure also that the hoarder will foot the bill, as in the law for election offences. On another talk, some hoarders who have been identified in the past have to date not been prosecuted. This makes a mockery of the whole exercise.

Where a hoarder has been identified there is no reason at all why the commodities seized from him should be returned to him. To date, our anti-hoarding campaigns have only forced traders to sell. The law must be strengthened and all hoarded commodities should be forfeited to the State. If we do not make hoarding very painful we will continue to live with this problem. As we continue talking about how to tackle it vast fortunes are being made at the expense of hunger and political stability.

RESEARCH GRANTS MUST BE CHANELLED TO YOUNG ACADEMICS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The secretary of the National Council of Science and Technology, Prof. Peter Gacii, says the Government is to spend Sh. 15 million this year on research. This sum is only equal to one per cent of the Gross National Product and too small an investment in research.

A country which does not spend a significant proportion of its wealth on research does not stand a good chance of renewing its knowledge for future growth.

Basic research is usually conducted in universities and operations research in Governmental institutions and by private bodies. The state of research at the University of Nairobi is far from satisfactory. On the organisation of research there are specialised institutes which are supposed to carry out research at all times. Examples are the Institute of Development Studies and the Institute of African Studies. Their research budgets have on the whole been supported by external donors--private foundations, the UN and some foreign Government agencies, with the University usually paying the local staff and providing facilities since these researchers are supposed to teach part time. Foreign researchers affiliated to these institutes bring their own research and salary funds.

Not all research takes place in specialised institutes. The contracts of university teaching staff specify that, beyond teaching, they are required to undertake research. This is normal practice in universities the world over and it is based on the argument that a university teacher needs to continue doing basic research in order to pioneer new knowledge, and also to use research findings to improve his teaching.

Research funds for teaching staff normally come from the Dean's Committee, though teaching staff member can also raise research funds from external agencies and even Government Ministries. It is the Dean's Committee funds

which are reported exhausted this academic year. But, then, these funds have never been sufficient since the creation of the University of Nairobi, although it is true that a few years ago some research funds were returned to the Treasury. This stemmed from the manner in which the funds were administered, not from the failure of individuals wanting to do research!"

The Dean's Committee, in this academic year, allocated research grants totalling 647,059/- by September 20, 1979. This is the total of the allocated value and does not tell us whether the researchers were actually given the money to do the work. Some argue that the actual money was much less. From that date, since money for travelling to international conferences to present research findings comes out of the same fund, all conference travel was halted.

Within Nairobi University, the Dean's Committee money is of special importance to younger researchers who usually have not established themselves internationally to compete for research grants from foundations, UN agencies and other sources. Older and better known academics can usually compete for research grants from outside the university. The fact that the Dean's Committee has run out of grants money fundamentally affects our younger researchers. This in turn will pose a high cost to society since studies show that most pioneering research is done by relatively young academics from the ranks of new graduates.

For us to ensure the continuing renewal of knowledge we must channel research grants to these young academics. Lest some people say that the Sh. 3 million which constitutes NCST support for university research are funds available for Dean's Committee allocation, they should note that these funds are grants made to individual researchers who are working in areas of direct government interest under the aegis of the NCST.

The issue of ensuring adequate and high-quality research is not just a question of money allocation. Time for research is terribly important. Teaching loads have been increasing tremendously at the university, leaving little time for research. As the university's intake has expanded, there has not been a corresponding increase in the teaching staff. This problem needs to be resolved since university staff who teach for years on end without time for research and reflection become dated and produce dated students. This too will hit our society in the long run.

For many years people have argued that one way to ensure relevant research for this country is periodically to second university teaching staff to other institutions for work and research. This way, it is argued, they will be able to contribute to the institutions to which they are seconded, as well as obtain more related material for teaching and research.

These views are worth pursuing. We need constantly to renew our knowledge to teach and develop our society. It is a challenge for the new University Council.

REPORT REVEALS FRAUD IN SPECIAL BRANCH, POLICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 28

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Text]

SPECIAL Branch officials in Kisumu colluded with the provincial accounts staff to embezzle 351,000/- from the Government during 1978/79.

This was revealed in the Controller and Auditor General's report for that year.

The method used to steal the money, the report noted, was to prepare false accommodation allowance claims in the names of various officers some of whom were non-existent.

Then the signature of the provincial special branch officer was forged and the vouchers presented for payment.

"The claims were then examined and passed for payment by certain officers in the accounts office working in collusion with the originators of the false claims," the report said.

"This fraud appears to have been facilitated by the lack of an adequate internal check, both at the accounts office and the provincial special branch office," it adds.

The report also revealed that irregular payments of hardship allowances to police officers in

Hill Valley Province defrauded the exchequer of 619,317/.

The report said: "No action has so far been taken to recover the amount from the officers concerned, some of whom have since left the police force."

On the purchase of vehicles by the National Youth Service, the report said an application had been made for a sum of 763,621/- to buy nine vehicles by November 1978.

During an audit inspection of the National Youth Service, it was discovered that only three of the nine vehicles had been put into use by October last year.

"The other six vehicles were parked in an open place at the industrial area where they were subject to deterioration. I have not so far received any explanation as to why these vehicles were bought if they were not required for immediate use," he said.

An audit inspection of the medical training centre extension, Nakuru, revealed numerous cases in which purchasers of foodstuffs were made at prices far in excess of those charged to sister institutions.

CIVIL SERVANTS 'FRUSTRATED' BY ARMED FORCES' WAGE INCREASE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jun 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

The recommendations of the Waruhiu Committee on the terms and conditions of service for civil servants will be published soon, an Assistant Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Issac Salat, said.

Mr. Salat told Mr. Kimani wa Nyoike (Nyandarua South) that it would be premature to discuss the report since it had not been published.

Feeling

He said the Government was not aware that civil servants felt frustrated after the Armed Forces had received substantial salary increases.

Mr. Nyoike, a former secretary general of the Union of Kenya Civil Servants, asked when the committee's report would be published.

He also asked whether the Minister was aware that civil servants were feeling frustrated owing to the fact the Armed Forces had been given huge increases.

Mr. Nyoike demanded an assurance from the Assistant Minister that the new salaries of the civil servants would be harmonised with those of the Armed Forces.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

NAIROBI HOARDERS GIVEN THREE DAYS TO RESTORE GOODS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Robert Irungu]

[Text] Known hoarders in Nairobi have been given three days to put goods back on the shelves.

If the commodities are not back in the shops by Sunday, the homes of the hoarders will be raided by police, Nairobi PC Stephen Mwakisha warned yesterday.

He said the traders were hiding essential goods in their residences, having converted garages for the purpose.

He gave the ultimatum when making a surprise swoop on shops in the city centre and in residential areas.

Mr Mwakisha ordered a shop in Eastleigh closed when the trader was found operating without a licence.

He warned hoarders that police were authorised to search any premises. If traders were found hoarding goods, they would face the consequences.

Mr. Mwakisha said more than 50 traders had been netted since the swoops started. Some had been charged and convicted while other cases were pending.

Violating

He warned that traders found violating trading regulations would have their permits withdrawn.

The PC appealed to wananchi to co-operate with the authorities and report "fishy" traders. He thanked wananchi who had co-operated in the past.

He also appealed to businessmen to get the necessary City Council premises licences. Many traders he visited did not have the licences.

Mr. Mwakisha and his team also visited the Ngara open-air market and the new Ngara low-cost market.

At the open-air market, Mr. Mwakisha appealed to hawkers to keep the place clean. He told them to get proper weighing machines instead of using pocket spring balances.

Sixty-one imported tyres were discovered at a service station on Murang'a Road and the PC seized some documents for further investigation.

As a result of yesterday's operation, at least three traders may be charged with using unstamped weighing machines.

Mr. Mwakisha said the operation had been very successful and would be continued to ensure that wananchi received essential goods and hoarders were brought to book.

President Moi had recently directed Provincial Commissioners and police chiefs to co-ordinate their efforts and ensure that essential commodities reached wananchi through a better distribution system.

CSO: 4420

COOPERATIVES IN KISII DISTRICT NEAR COLLAPSE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jun 80 pp 1, 21

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Text] The Co-operative movement in Kisii District is on the verge of collapse, the Government has been warned.

Spelling out this condition in various verbal memorandum to the acting Minister for Co-operative Development, Dr. Zachary Onyonka, in Kisii town, farmers from 25 primary coffee societies said they would no longer allow their money to be embezzled.

Dr. Onyonka carried out immediate checks at several societies where he discovered that financial conditions were chaotic.

"The situation in some of the societies is so serious that immediate remedial measures have to be taken to save the farmers," Dr. Onyonka was quoted as saying.

During a surprise visit to one co-operative society, Dr. Onyonka discovered that a very junior officer had placed orders for inputs amounting to Sh. 20 million.

Some of the items ordered had already been delivered to the society, he learned.

The Minister expressed shock and dismay at the way farmers' dues were being used before they were paid out by their societies.

He discovered that most of the items bought by the societies were not actually wanted by the farmers, "and in most cases were never delivered although full payments were made."

Huge payments were made for farm inputs such as fertilisers, sprays and seeds which the farmers had not asked for, he said.

Committee members are also reported to be making huge orders without regard to the wishes of the farmers.

Dr. Onyonka discovered that fairly substantial quantities of ordered materials and items were lying idle in stores in various societies, "and in most cases no satisfactory reasons were given for the prevailing situation."

At one Co-operative society, Dr. Onyonka found that stocks that would last 10 years had already been bought with the farmers' money and locked up in a store.

It is understood that most of the orders were purchased with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture which usually issue certificates that the materials to be bought are required by the farmers.

Dr. Onyonko noted that prices usually quoted for the items bought by the union and the societies were often higher than market prices or those obtained through tenders.

In some cases, he discovered committee members obtained materials and farm implements from shops for their own personal use and costs were debited to their societies.

Dr. Onyonka learnt in two societies that lorries were reported stolen while they had actually been dismantled so that committee members could look for excuses to spend money on repairs or other vehicles.

"As a result, one society used this method to defraud the farmers of 170,000/- a month to hire the services of an Asian transporter," the Minister said. The society claimed : ed 100,000/- to carry out repairs on its broken-down vehicle.

Saying that the delay by some societies in paying the farmers on time was caused by a "funny game of spending thousands of shillings on settling unexplainable debts," the Minister noted that payments to members were reduced by 25 to 30 percent from the gross payment made by the Kenya Plantation Co-operative Union.

On examining the operations of one Co-operative, Dr. Onyonka unearthed a scandal involving the mismanagement of a large-scale farm at a settlement scheme.

Loss

The farm, he discovered, had been operating at a perpetual loss and had accumulated a gross loss of Sh. 1.2 million.

The Co-op: lost 90,000/- last year despite the fact that the farm had over 250 grade cows, 80 acres of tea and another 80 acres under maize.

Investigations revealed that over 500 bags of maize were recently stolen from the farm and no action had been taken.

Dr. Onyonka discovered that the management had devised a method of recording yields at the rate of five bags per acre instead of 20 bags per acre.

Dr. Onyonka ordered an immediate investigation into the affairs of the union and the farm. He noted that "the situation is so bad that it can't be allowed to continue this way."

CSO: 4420

THIRD WORLD NEEDS 'SYSTEMATIC' OPEC PRICE INCREASES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) nations have been meeting this week in Algiers and the only good oil news from there is that they will tighten the supply of oil to South Africa. If they do that, most African nations will be happy since they have for long been urging all nations to boycott South Africa.

This step by OPEC comes at a momentous time when South Africa is confronted with a deep internal crisis precipitated by the schools' boycott by Coloured students. Besides, significant amounts of South African oil reserves were blown up by nationalists earlier this month. Thus, stopping the flow of oil into South Africa now will significantly aid the nationalist struggle.

However, an agreement on a unified price structure is unlikely at the OPEC meeting. The so-called price hawks have rejected lowering their prices. The moderates, on the other hand, have refused to hike their prices to the high levels of the price leaders. Thus, we should expect another period of price increasing and chaotic petroleum prices.

There have been several arguments calling for solidarity between the Third World and OPEC countries. Those who have profounded this argument have been the Third World people, particularly African countries, who feel that their economic woes are tied up with the increasing oil prices.

They have therefore appealed to the OPEC countries to lower the prices for them, or to at least sell the oil on a State to State basis. The latter would cheapen the oil by cutting out the intermediate multinationals.

Such appeals by the Third World countries have, on the whole, been rejected by the OPEC countries. The OPEC countries insist that they are also the victims of global stagflation which originates from the Western industrialised world.

They argue, therefore, that they have to hike their petroleum prices constantly so as to stay ahead of Western stagflation. This argument seems to be validated by the balance of payment problems of African OPEC members like Nigeria and Algeria since 1973. As a result, they and Libya are some of the countries with the highest oil prices. With these prices they hope to offset the exorbitant prices they pay for Western manufactured goods.

The Algeria meeting is significant from another point of view also. OPEC nations claim that the world media has been unfair to them by attributing global stagflation to their oil prices.

They, as a result, have announced the creation of their own news agency to cover petroleum and other energy news. We can therefore expect to be bombarded with information defending their activities and actions in the future. This in itself may not be bad since it will balance the information we constantly get from the Western media about oil. In some quarters the feeling exists that the Western sources of information on oil and energy primarily favour the Western multinationals who have heretofore dominated the oil trade. Extensive information, particularly from competing sources, is useful in exposing some hidden facts.

We must express our disappointment at the failure of OPEC to agree on a uniform price. For us in the Third World, whether stagflation is caused by oil or manufactures from the West, we have a problem of budgeting for oil. An agreed uniform price would have gone a long way in helping us plan our meagre resources. It would have ended the chaos in our balance of payments planning. At the moment, we have to make hurried decisions every six months on where to find the equivalent of anywhere from 5 percent to 50 percent of our Gross Domestic Product to throw to the producers and suppliers of oil. If we could get systematic price increases we could plan better and our world would be more stable. Some OPEC members have made State to State arrangements to sell oil to some Third World members. Such an arrangement is at hand between Kenya and Iraq. We hope others will follow this tradition.

CSO: 4420

OIL UNION MEMBERS DEMAND BRANCH ELECTIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Members of the Kenya Petroleum Oil Workers' Union have threatened a vote of no confidence against their officials if branch elections in Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu are not held.

In a letter to the Registrar of Trade Unions, shop stewards from various companies have called on him to order the union general secretary to postpone the union's national elections scheduled for July 3.

"If the general secretary goes ahead and holds the national election before completing branch elections, we shall be left with no alternative but to organise our members and pass a vote of no confidence in the entire office," they stated.

They said they did not know who would represent the branches at the annual conference since the branch elections had not been held.

The conference, they said, should be fixed only after all union branches have completed their elections and names filed with the Registrar's office in accordance with Section 38(2) of the Trade Unions Act.

The shop stewards took note of Registrar's letter to them of June 5 in reply to their request for membership figures of the union's registered branches.

In the letter, the shop stewards noticed the names of several people who had resigned from their employment and others who were dead still reflected as being branch officials.

Assistant Registrar G.N. Mwaniki said in the letter that the union's annual returns for 1978 and 1979 had not been received by his office and that the latest audited membership figures available were for 1977.

Union general secretary Jacob Ochino had sent a circular to branches on May 19 calling on them to attend the annual conference at Nanyuki on July 3.

He had given the agenda as approval of the proposed amendment of the constitutions as drafted by the union's central council, elections of national officials, approval of central council recommendations, secretariat reports, written reports from branches and other matters.

SALES OF 'INSTRUMENTS OF OPPRESSION' TO THIRD WORLD RAPPED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Every time there is a war in any part of the Third World, the weapons used usually come from the industrialised countries. Such wars are often proxy conflicts on behalf of the Super Powers which manufacture the weapons and spread the ideologies that cause the same wars. Some such wars have also been fought in Africa, especially in Angola, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Chad and Zaire.

It may be true that Africans are belligerent even when left alone. Indeed, there were many wars in Africa even before the advent of foreigners. Yet there is every reason to believe that those making Africans fight at this time are doing so for their selfish reasons. The Soviets, for example, are out to recolonise Africa and make it more or less like the Warsaw Pact members--mere puppet regimes.

There are, in fact, a number of African States which can hardly make decisions without consulting Moscow. But this does not mean Western nations are innocent. They, too, have been instrumental in kindling the fires that continue to burn in many parts of Africa.

What is quite clear is that industrialised States have perfected their instruments of oppression--military hardware and police technology--which they sell to the Third World at exorbitant prices. In 1960, for example, the Third World spent \$22,000 million on arms, which was 10 percent of the total world military expenditure. And in 1978 it spent \$92,000 million, which was 24 percent of the world total.

These sums represented an expenditure of \$10 and \$30 per capita respectively in 1960 and 1978. The Third World, thus, spent more than on the military than on general development in 1978. What is incredible is that this pattern of expenditure has continued.

In 1978, 51 percent of the military equipment was supplied by the United States, 27 percent by the Soviet Union, 5 percent by France, 4 percent by China, 1 percent by Britain and 2 percent by West Germany. These arms have fought the proxy wars in various parts of Africa, giving the manufacturers ample testing grounds. This situation leads to undemocratic practices in which human rights are ignored and which help the military to get political power. The industrialised States also contribute to repression through export of the so-called police technology. This includes the new telecommunications equipment, riot control equipment, data storage systems, surveillance (wire-tapping and assorted recording) equipment. Some of these categories of equipment are termed "grey" as they can be used for civilian and police repression.

While it is generally thought that police technology is supplied by the socialists alone, facts show that Western States are the leading suppliers. Amnesty International for instance, argues that the Uster conflict has helped make Britain a world leader in police technology.

It claims that British companies supplied former dictator Idi Amin with the police technology which he used to suppress Ugandans. These companies according to Amnesty, continued supplies even when it was clear that Amin could not pay! If only the private firms had been involved in the sales, one would have understood, given the rapacity of traders. But it turns out that British civil servants and politicians also supported such firms. Amnesty gives the example of former Labour Prime Minister Callaghan who said communication equipment sent to Amin was to be used for identifying television licence dodgers!

Amnesty has appealed to the British government to identify those regimes now attending an Arms Fair at Aldershot where 100 British firms are exhibiting their latest police technology but the appeal has been rejected by Premier Margaret Thatcher "on grounds of trade".

There are many useful things and technologies which developed countries can export to contribute to Third World development instead of concentrating on military and police technology.

When all is said and done, many Third World governments are themselves responsible for importing such death-dealing technologies. This, we believe, they must stop not only in their own national self-interests but also in the interests of world peace and stability.

CSO: 4470

BRIEFS

1979 PYRETHRUM EXPORTS--Sales of pyrethrum abroad brought Kenya over Sh. 126 million in foreign exchange last year. A total of 7,950 tons were sold on world markets by the Pyrethrum Board. A member of the board, Mr. Sammy Mayleka, said that during the same period (1978-79) over Sh. 99 million was paid to pyrethrum growers. He said there was a high demand for pyrethrum the world over and, with Kenya a chief producer of the crop, he appealed to farmers in growing areas in the country to step up production.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jun 80 p 3]

MAIZE DISTRIBUTION IS UNFAIR--Agriculture Minister James Osogo has admitted that maize is not being distributed fairly. He told the House that it was up to DCs to appoint honest distributors. Meanwhile, he said, administration and police officials had been directed to supervise distribution. Mr. Osogo was answering a question raised by Kitui West MP P.N. Munyasia. Mr. Munyasia had complained that distribution of maize to people in Kitui was being unfairly done and had asked for urgent measures to ensure that all maize sent to Kitui reached the starving masses. Mr. Osogo said DCs were expected to appoint distributors recognised by local chiefs to whom the consignment had to be delivered before going on to the buyers. A register of all buyers had to be kept by the assistant chiefs, he said. Mr. Osogo, however, declined to authorise the movement of maize and maize-meal bought by people who wanted to send it to relatives away from the buying centres. He said anyone wishing to transport even one tin had to get authority from the local administration. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jun 80 p 4]

ARRIVAL OF U.S. WHEAT--Twenty thousand tons of American wheat arrived in Mombasa yesterday as part of Government measures to ease food shortages in the country. On hand to receive the wheat aboard m.v. Point Judy were the Coast PC, Mr. Lucas Galgalo, his deputy, Mr. John Etemesi, and Mombasa DC, Mr. Kamau Mugwe. They were accompanied by senior officials of the Kenya Ports Authority and Kenya Cargo Handling Services. Mr. Glenwood P. Roane, director of US Agency for International Development in Kenya, said the 20,000 tons consignment was part of the 60,000 tons to come from America. The commodity agreement was signed recently between his Ambassador and the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki,

in Nairobi. Mr. Roane, accompanied by Mr. William S. Lefes, a programme officer in the agency, added that his country would also provide 10,000 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of maize under the agreement. Commenting on the food aid programme, Mr. Galgalo said: "We are grateful indeed for this help and our President has expressed his gratitude to the American Government and its people." The PC said the wheat will be off-loaded and transported up-country without delay. "Already, the food situation has improved and in the very near future the shortage problem will be over," said the PC. The ship which brought the wheat was a tanker, now converted into a cargo ship. [text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jun 80 p 27]

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION SEEN ON BRINK OF DISASTER

Paris LE MONDE in French 12, 13-14 Apr 80

[Two-part article by Philippe Decraene: "Mali Out of Breath"]

[12 Apr 80, pp 1, 7]

[Excerpts] Speaking on the occasion of the meeting of the National Council of the one and only party which just met in Bamako, Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Mali Republic, acknowledges that the school disturbances which his country has witnessed since last November "have dramatically unveiled the weaknesses" of the party and "the abdication of function by some political cadres."

In an editorial broadcast by Radio Mali, the Mali leaders have also directed their criticism towards Amnesty International which has denounced the repression which has been used towards the opposition high school and college students.

Our special correspondent, Philippe Decraene, who has recently been in Bamako, makes a roundup of the political and economic situation.

I. The Revolt of "Our Children"

Bamako--Twelve years after having evicted President Modibo Keita from the political stage and made him die in jail, the Mali military who had once tried a process of liberalization are now clearly out of breath. And despite the efforts of General Moussa Traore to put in place a new party, the Mali People's Democratic Union, and new democratic institutions, the wearing off of power has brutally done its work.

For several weeks now the same street scenes have been repeating themselves almost on a daily basis. Light vehicles and Soviet trucks filled with men armed with Kalashnikov or French-made guns run permanent patrol of the popular quarters. Equipped with heavy helmets, foot soldiers in combat

uniform, with bayonets stuck to their guns, protect the accesses to the radio station and to the main public buildings, including the Party headquarters where is found the office of the head of state.

"The French radio lied," a student of the Askia-Mohammed lycee told us. He explained to us that Radio France-International, which is preferred over Radio Mali and is generally very much appreciated, had broadcast a government communique talking about the resumption of classes at the precise moment when a new strike was starting.

"Moussa Will Be Run Out of Office"

For the moment fear still prevails. For fear of losing their job and finding themselves without their salaries, the employees and functionaries are willing to squeeze their fists and curb their spines. The parents of students who have vanished stay at home in anguish and defeat, but they dare not go to headquarters to ask about their children as they have been officially invited to by the written press and by radio broadcasts. Isolated from the outside world, which is unaware of their action, and not succeeding in obtaining the support of the adults, the students are still hesitant about changing from peaceful manifestations and simple rock throwing to more violent forms of action. Do they have the means to?

If the government has imprudently provided martyrs for the student cause and thus must be legitimately worried about it, it seems that on the other hand they could be reassured by the lack of coordination between the student movement and the opposition.

For the moment, the opposition seems in effect to be purely and simply paralyzed, or is in a wait-and-see position, whether we are talking about the partisans of Sidi Demba Soumounou, a leader now living in Tripoli, the friends of the former President Modibo Keita, "deceased elementary school teacher" as the present leaders prefer to call him in injurious fashion, or even some of the military. Founder of a ghost movement of liberation, Sidi Demba Soumounou, who has obtained asylum in Libya and whose extradition has vainly been demanded on many occasions by Gen Moussa Traore, regularly launches appeals to revolt which do not find any response.

The memory of Modibo Keita weighs on Mali as does the memory of Kwame Nkrumah on Ghana. He is idealized by many Malians, including those who at the time had denounced the excesses and errors of the socialist experiment of which he was the author. None of his ancient companions has confronted however the problem of taking over from the present government team. The writer Seydou Badian Kouyate, former minister of plan and close collaborator of Modibo Keita, who would be the most qualified to receive the latter's spiritual heirloom, is presently living in exile in Dakar. It is in Guinea that Madeira Keita, long considered--not without a certain exaggeration--to be the main doctrinal thinker of Malian socialism, is living now and it is in France where Moussa Keita is found

now, who is a brother of the former president and himself is a former minister. As for Tieoule Konate, former minister of finance of the military regime, son of the late Mamadou Konate, former vice president of the French National Assembly and a historical person, he is now in Brussels.

No contact exists apparently between this important operational mass constituted by the youth and the adherents of the former regime. As a matter of fact, obscure but tenacious rivalries with roots dating back to precolonial times set one old family against another who has an important clientele, such as the Traore and Keita families. These antagonisms in which are implicated, without social class distinction, the descendants of the masters as well as those of the servants* retain an importance which is difficult for us to appreciate.

In reality, as he holds his power from the army like many of his African peers General Moussa Traore can be overturned, it seems, only by his companions in arms. As he stays relatively close to his men, he seems to have still the esteem of the majority among them. But the different purges which have taken place in the armed forces in the last ten years, especially those of March 1971 and February 1978, prove that opposition exists equally within the ranks of the military.

Only a few weeks ago, Lt Col Boukary Sangare was removed from his post as chief of staff and replaced by Lt Col Sylla, former governor of Koulikoro, who is considered more trustworthy as he is a personal friend of the chief of state. A clear case of removal, this measure has been presented as "normal" by a regime which has constantly distorted the information when it does not opt for a complete blackout because the information is judged to be too unfavorable to the regime's theses. Recently one has noticed several cases of weapons being stolen from the troops quarters in Kati, garrison town situated near Bamako and former French base during the colonial period. Finally, despite the multiple cases of police brutality it is murmured here and emphatically that in making preparations for the future, some elements in the army have given clear evidence of a deliberate laxity towards the rebelling students. Recently also, the higher officers have opposed the move by the chief of state to replace, as projected, the regional governors who are now military by civilians with the exception of just one among them.

Possibility of a Coup Ethiopian-Style

In the face of failure of the government to take care of the student opposition and to reestablish a climate of confidence, people are speaking more and more frequently about the growing impatience of the lower officers and non-commissioned officers. The possibility of a putsch Ethiopian-style or Ghana-style is now frequently mentioned.

*Like in Tsarist Russia, the serfs took the name of their owner, in medieval Mali the slaves borrowed the name of their master without access however to the aristocratic caste.

After having eliminated in the course of the last few years all of his potential rivals, Gen Moussa Traore is from now on the only one to face the increasingly numerous criticisms leveled against the regime. President of the Republic, head of the government, minister of defense, secretary general of the unique party, this son of a great family from Kayes, in the west of the country, gathers to him all the powers but he does not use them and confines himself to almost total immobility. A strange mix of pride and pettiness, complex ridden and easily influenced, General Moussa Traore has still a certain amount of esteem in the population because of his personal honesty, his civic mind and his intransigent nationalism. But the embezzlements, squanderings or diverse traffics that are imputed to his close associates, including his wife, one of whose stores situated in the very downtown of Bamako has recently been rampaged by the manifestants, have in the end cut off the president from a large majority of his compatriots.

The Mali People's Democratic Union now represents almost nothing. It is directed by a central executive bureau the members of which constitute the ruling clique of the regime but whose orders are not followed.

Destined in the minds of its promoters to give a certain legitimacy to the regime born out of the putsch of November 1968, the party has not responded to the objectives assigned for it. No truly representative element of youth belongs among the leading positions, and those who control these posts speak a language contrary to the national realities and practice a sterile language of self-satisfaction.

In fact, institutions like the government and the party itself are a good copy of the country and more precisely of its capital. The general price rocketing here impoverishes a population which already suffers from chronic undernourishment.

The general aspect of Bamako nowadays is that of an immense public dump. An enormous and costly job will have to be done in order to arrive simply at giving back to the city the look which was hers 20 years ago.

The Sad State of the Hospitals

The hospitals in particular find themselves in a state of bareness which is especially pitiful, and it takes all the devotion of the Chinese at Kati, of the French at Point G and of the Russians at Gabriel-Toure for these three hospital complexes to be able to continue dispensing care to the sick.

"If we are in this sorry state it is because of France," a young Malian told us. Yet upon checking at a good source, the French government puts in 40 million Malian francs annually for this one hospital alone. The recent suspension of the monthly equilibrium budget subsidy granted by Paris to the Mali Treasury in part explains this caustic remark.

Main customer of the Mali Republic, France which absorbs almost 30 percent of Mali's exports and assumes almost 40 percent of its imports is equally one of the country's first aid donors. The cooperants are much more numerous here than in other states of the same importance. One can count more than 300, of whom over two-thirds are teachers. But opinions feel that they are insufficient as spinoff of the official visit made by Cliscard d'Estaing in 1977, at the same time as the government people are outraged by the constant reduction in the budget aid which went from 2.5 billion Mali francs in 1978 down to 1 billion in 1979 before it is done away with entirely. After his last visit to Bamako in November, Robert Galley, minister of cooperation, was shocked by the great misery of the Malian hospitals and opened up for the Mali Government an immediate line of credit amounting to 700 Mali francs for the purchase of medicine.

In actuality, it is the entire situation which calls for a spectacular recovery. The power failures have become such frequent occurrences that each foreign embassy is now furnished with an independent power generator. Butane gas has also not been available for about two months now and the use of "Madagascar fire"--a kind of simple stove using charcoal--has become quite common. Gasoil, which is imported from Dakar, comes only in intermittent fashion. Everything contributes to aggravating a situation of tension which is already very heavy, giving the impression that a brutal change could occur at any moment. "Power has gone down into the river," a diplomat from Eastern Europe told us, "but no one is willing to bend down and pick it up." There is no doubt that the economic situation is in serious trouble.

[13-14 Apr 80, p 3]

II. Permanent Bankruptcy

Bamako--"We are bankrupt," admits one of our Malian interlocutors who adds with profound sadness: "This country does not exist on the economic plan any more." While excessive these remarks are not all that far from the reality which in every circumstance demonstrates the exceptional patience of a population containing more than 6 million rural people. The small industrious peasantry which practices cultivation methods that are close to gardening is exploited here more than in any other African country without scruples by a minority of urban bureaucrats.

For two decades now, the latter have perfected a veritable system of internal colonization thanks to which they turn to their own profit the fruits of labor of their compatriots in the countryside. In the same manner and with the same regularity they divert the essential part of the external aids received by the country. These are considerable since they are presently estimated at 80 billion Mali francs* per year--for a budget which does not exceed 60 million. To this must be added the important share of illicit

* 1 Mali franc equals 0.01 French franc.

commercial trafficking which does not go back into the Treasury but instead goes into the pockets of wormy bureaucrats and their clients--which explains why people seek to go into government service here with the same fervor and the same objectives in mind as if people go into business in other countries.

Like many other colleagues, a diplomat insists upon the considerable volume of international aid received by the country and remarks that paradoxically the standard of living of the Malians remains one of the lowest on the African Continent and in the world with an average annual income of about \$90 per inhabitant.

Recently come back from a long tour in the interior of the country, an engineer specialized in hydraulic questions explains to us: "The Niger River Office which was created during the colonial period remains a remarkable tool but on the one million hectares covered by its mandate, barely 45,000 hectares are presently being irrigated. There is not one European technician employed in the staff for the last several years and there are only a few hundred of Chinese experts working there."

A Caste's Privileges

Why is it that the economy remains in a dramatic stage of stagnation? A high ranking Malian functionary, a beneficiary of the regime, explains it to us: "The agricultural prices are fixed at a ridiculous level. The same rice kilo is paid 4 times more to the Voltaic producer in the Ivory Coast and 2 times more in Haute Volta. The working conditions are extremely unfavorable since agricultural credit practically does not exist. The peasantry is crushed by taxation since paradoxically in Mali the poorer the people the more they are subjected to taxes of all kind." But in exchange for a clearheaded cadre, how many are there in government and in high administrative levels who yield to the seductions of a sterile argument and ignore realities in order to perpetuate their caste privileges?

One will measure the level of degradation of the economy from the fact that this country which is one of the main producers of peanuts in West Africa had to import 2 billion of Mali francs worth of cooking oil in 1979. As for the dimensions of failure of certain development projects one will see it by studying the OACU project (Operation Peanuts and Garden Cultures) which in 1970 projected the production of 75,000 tons of peanuts. In 1979 only 37,000 tons of this product were harvested at the price of 3.5 billion worth of French public investments and 3.7 billion worth of credit coming from the World Bank.

"The Mali Bank of Development is in default of payment because it had only 300 million in its coffers when it was presented with a check of 500 million by one of the customers," one banker told us. The 40,000 Malian workers settled in France, Sarakoles from the region of Kayes in the majority, are forced to use non-official channels in order to send the money back to their

villages. The Banque de France has for several years now recorded strong demands for Mali francs, many of the payments having been made outside of Mali as a result of a clear case of lack of confidence.

In 1978 the contributions made by expatriate Malian workers were of the order of 10 billion Mali francs and those of the ancient combatants of the order of 3 billion, two sizeable figures since they represented almost one-fourth of the national budget. Moreover, one is presently seeing a veritable "exploitation of blacks by blacks" as some village or family authorities are forcing young rural people to go abroad into exile in order to work for the benefit of those remaining in place.

With real enthusiasm Mr Oumar Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and law professor, told us: "The gains of the people must not constitute a burden for them. Thus one must clean up the state corporations without doing away with them for that matter." Thus also, 12 years after the fall of Modibo Keita's regime, the cancer of state corporations still continues to eat away at the Malian economy. Representing 70 percent of the national economy, these corporations realize an annual turnover higher than one-third of the gross national product, in other words 122 billion. But their debts is almost to the same level as their turnover, representing 105 billion.

The taxes which the state corporations have failed to pay come to 16 billion. The Office of Malian Agricultural Products (OPAM) which represents 30 percent of all the revenues of the state corporations, realized a turnover of 15 billion in 1977 but its debts alone came to more than 77 percent of its projected revenues for 1979. Air Mali Corporation owes 800 million to the Agency for the Security of Air Travel (ASECNA), 500 million to UTA, 400 million to Air Afrique, 360 million to the Airport Corporation of Mali, and an unknown sum to the oil companies.

Nonetheless, the state corporations whose usefulness had already been contested at the end of the regime of Modibo Keita remain fully in place. It is true that they employ 13,000 salaried persons who in turn feed almost 80,000 persons. However, compared to the total population, these figures are insignificant. It relates to a minority of profiteers and parasitic bureaucrats who have interest in maintaining the situation as is no matter how unjust or aberrant it may be.

Already lacking in equilibrium, the 1980 budget will not be respected as concerns its projected revenues. The predictions of investment are almost nonexistent, the operational costs being unaffordable. The personnel expenditures alone represent 70 percent of the budget outlays. The army and national education absorb 40 percent of the expenditures, of which 9 billion alone will go towards the payment of scholarships for school and college students. In 1978 the theoretical budget deficit was fixed at 5 billion and went to over 8 billion. In 1979, fixed at 3.6 billion, it reached 13 billion.

From 1973 to 1978 the French Government consented to give 16 billion Mali francs for various budget balancing subsidies and 76 billion as advances to the Treasury that would later be reimbursable. Today, the public finances of Mali are hand-to-mouth operations living off gifts from friendly nations, among which the Arab countries. From his recent visit to Iraq General Moussa Traore brought back the equivalent of 2 billion Mali francs which are then immediately directed towards the payment of some state agents.

The customs people, it is said, have not been paid for the last several months for the most part, a situation which explains somewhat the paucity of customs revenues, which are no doubt taken in large measure by those who are entrusted with collecting them. It is in such a context that embezzlement and nepotism develop and that diversions of funds are multiplying despite the exemplary nature which the judges mean to give to their repression. The severe jail sentences and even some condemnations to death given by the criminal courts to the perpetrators have not contributed to an improvement of the situation.

The bank deposits just melt away. The small hoarders keep their money in hand. Those who have the most keep their money in the Swiss or French banks. The tax evasions attain proportions which defy all attempts at inventorying them.

From this year on, the Mali Republic will not be able to take care of the annuities of the public debt, which exceed one-third of its budget resources.

The Weight of the Soviet Union

But what is even more serious are the external debts. Mali is in fact one of the most indebted nations of the franc zone by comparison to its resources. Some estimations of last year speak of debts amounting to 70 billion owed to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 70 billion owed to China, 94 billion owed to the Soviet Union, 121 billion owed to France. Of all these credits it is those contracted towards the Soviet Union which bear the heaviest consequences. In principle the Mali Treasury must pay back annually 12 billion Mali francs to Moscow from now until 1990.

The Soviets whom some Western diplomats have somewhat judged a little hastily in thinking that they have lost ground in Bamako, in fact enjoy a preponderant situation. Provided with a superabundant personnel, the Soviet Embassy is a veritable city within the city. The USSR is the country receiving the most trainees and Mali students on scholarships, ahead even of France. Since 1960 it is estimated that 5,000 Malians have spent some time in the USSR.

More than 200 military experts take care of the maintenance and upkeep of the Soviet material, among which there are MiG-21's. They have overseen the construction at Mopti of a runway 3,200 meters long on which the

largest carriers could land, and people have said that they have the intention of beginning the construction of a similar work at Gao. "It is at Mopti and Gao that Moscow prepares the third world war," we are told by a western diplomat as he observes that these air relays constitute important steps on the road towards South Africa.

Disappointed at the abstention of Mali on the vote concerning Afghanistan at the United Nations, the Soviets who had hoped for unconditional support have become more pressing recently in their demands for reimbursement of the amounts owed them. It is for this reason that they are going to hurry up the exploitation process of the gold mine of Kalana, situated near the Guinean frontier, where 90 Soviet experts are already working. From 1981 on, this site is projected to produce annually 1.5 tons of gold, two-thirds of which would be reserved for the Soviet Union.

In January a Soviet military mission made a secret visit to Bamako where it is reported to have tried to obtain the granting of bases but in vain. On the other hand, Sory Coulibaly also was reported, on the occasion of a earlier attempt made in Moscow, to have failed to obtain the furnishing of parts to the Malian army which it is not in a position to pay but which nonetheless has a great need for. More than 200 Soviet professors are working in Mali, of whom 110 are at the Higher Normal School and at the Engineering School. Some rumors have it that they are discreetly feeding the student opposition movement. People have noticed that Novosti, Tass and Radio Moscow, which are the only press organs represented in the country on a permanent basis by home country journalists,* have observed total silence on the manifestations which have taken place in the capital.

Algerian and Libyan Threats

In the giant diplomatic party which is being played out in West Africa, it seems that Mali occupies an important place in view of its strategic position. Profiting from the present serious tension situation, the Soviet Union may be tempted into destabilizing the regime of General Moussa Traore. Those who are given to such speculations feel that the Soviets could act immediately, either through the intermediary of Libya or through the intermediary of Algeria.

Promoter of the Fifth Conference of Saharan Countries' Heads of States which met recently in Bamako, Colonel Qadhdhafi has nonetheless not participated in this meeting. On the other hand, he grants asylum to some Mali opposition persons, thus adopting a very ambiguous attitude towards a regime which he says that he is friend of.

Algeria which has created in Malian territory, at Bordj el Moktar, near the Algerian-Mauritanian-Malian frontier a small post which flies the

* With the exception of XINHUA.

Algerian flag, is endeavoring to gain more and more weight in Bamako.* Thus, taking advantage of the absence of Colonel Qadhdhafi at the Saharian countries summit, the Algerian president had imposed himself as a foremost partner. In fact, for a long time now Mali has served as passing-through zone for the POLISARIO Front guerrilla fighters going from Algeria into Mauritania, and the front recruits combatants here with the full accord of the Bamako authorities.

One does not need more to set the neighboring countries of Mali on edge, especially these two poles of stability constituted by Senegal and the Ivory Coast in French-speaking Africa, where presidents Senghor and Houphouet-Boigny have been in power since more than 20 years ago. Senegal which shelters on its territory an important community of Malians and accords to Bamako considerable facilities in its use of the port of Dakar, is more and more attached to the idea of signing a regional pact of nonaggression to which for the moment the Malians are refusing to subscribe for fear of making their powerful Algerian and Libyan friends unhappy.

One does not need more either, especially for the case of raising an issue about the risks of Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Mali. Having a clientele of sympathizers from among the young officers trained in their schools, the Soviets--it is said--would be tempted to push some of them to take power away from Gen Moussa Traore who is considered to be too favorable towards the West. This would clearly be an underestimation of the nationalism of the military cadres. It would equally be a case of wanting to explain by external factors a change which the political and economic rottenness of the internal situation would logically suffice to bring about in a short time frame.

* On the pretext of distribution of food to the Malian Touaregs, the Algerians have progressively taken hold of this place which reportedly is situated at roughly 10 km within Mali territory.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER ON PRIVATE TRADE REGULATIONS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 504, 8 Jun 80 pp 15-17

[Interview with Domestic Trade Minister Aranda da Silva; date and place not given]

[Text] Domestic Trade Minister Aranda da Silva recently granted an interview to the Portuguese newspaper PORTUGAL HOJE and the Mozambican news agency, AIM. It contains an analysis of the prospects for domestic trade in Mozambique, particularly with respect to private commerce. Because of its interesting quality, we are reprinting herewith the entire text of this interview.

[Question] What are the guidelines for the development of domestic trade, now that the phase of state control of the large bloc of small businesses is over?

[Answer] Your question puts the matter in terms that might lead to a rather ambiguous interpretation of what is going on. This is because the guidelines are the same, since the phase that you mention relates to the first time when these guidelines were put into practical application.

It is important to make this statement at the outset, because the phase that you describe as that of "state control of the large bloc of small businesses" is merely one of the several practical applications of the same guidelines. It is a practical application, a response that we have been forced to give, on the one hand, to the abandonment of many retail establishments and, on the other, to the need for keeping the infrastructure of the retail system that previously existed operating. While responding to that problem in this manner, we took action in other areas, in accordance with the instructions given by the FRELIMO Party's leadership for this sector.

According to those instructions, which were clearly devised by the Third Congress of FRELIMO, and hence the guidelines that you cite, private trade has an important role to play during this phase of our revolution, particularly in the operation of the retail system.

Hence, those guidelines indicate for this phase of our revolution a different kind of action in the two major sectors of trade: retail and wholesale.

In the wholesale sector, our effort will continue to organize and expand the state wholesale enterprises, making maximum use of the experience from the private sector.

On the other hand, in retail trade we shall attempt to insure the coexistence of a socialist area and a private area. Concretely, we shall insure the expansion and consolidation of the cooperatives, concurrently with the existence of private establishments.

There is an aspect of these major lines that is especially and particularly significant at this time when, with the abandonment process ended, we must reactivate the operation of the retail system. That particularly important aspect relates to the fact that the socialist trade area must have as its principal base during the current phase the population organized into communal villages. And the private area must preferably affect the rural zones; that is, providing for the scattered populace, and the urban areas in part, as well.

This strategy stems from the need for certain small services to count mainly on the private sector; because, in this regard, small private enterprise can render good service. From this standpoint, we shall encourage the private sector to make increasing improvements in the rendering of services, competing among its members for efficiency, courtesy to the public, and the cleanliness and good appearance of each establishment.

Another aspect that lends the private sector a major role in the current phase of the revolution is associated with the need for trade in our country to absorb a relatively small number of individuals. This is also a strategic matter, because nearly all the active work force must participate directly in production.

The development of trade from the standpoint that I have just used in my analysis and the expanded and diversified development of production are, therefore, related in a dialectical manner. In other words, the level of volume and quality of the consumer goods that are marketed and the development of the forces of production through full utilization of the work force are interrelated factors. Hence, we must at all times take action on both simultaneously, in an attempt to extract the best of them for our people's welfare.

[Question] Making domestic trade private again will have to be done in ways which do not clash with the definition of the construction of a socialist society. What are the mechanisms that will allow for the operation of that structure in such a way that a market economy will not be formed?

[Answer] One can readily observe from the answer to the first question that there will be no restoration of private trade. As we can note, it is a matter of continuing with the organization of a sector which, during the colonial period, was a means for making speculators rich, typified by anarchy and

irrationality, and not even adhering to the economic requirements of that system.

Precisely because it had these features, when we won independence and immediately began eliminating some of the most negative aspects of that society, many establishments were abandoned. Then, so that the supplies to the population would not be totally destroyed, the state began to run a large number of these units. It was an immediate and circumstantial response on the part of the state. It was not a policy for state control or nationalization of retail trade.

During this phase of our revolution (as His Excellency, the President of the Republic, has said on various occasions), it is not, and it never was, the task of the state to run all those small businesses. However, the main task of the state in this sector is still the creation of conditions based on each situation involved in the process of socialist transformation, to insure and at all times improve the operation of trade.

It is also in this area that the mechanisms mentioned in your question lie. They are mechanisms which already exist and were created in the natural process of our society's development since independence, and hence the development of new functions and a leading role for the state, as well. They are, in the final analysis, mechanisms for the accomplishment of the state's main task.

Concretely, these mechanisms are based on the fact that trade is a second period in an entire economic process, which begins with agriculture and industry, and which is linked with foreign trade and transportation. If the state controls these sectors, controlling wholesale trade, large industrial production and transportation, of course we have those mechanisms.

The limits on the development of a market economy are also related to the function of private enterprise in this sector. It must no longer operate according to capitalist laws, making prices change all the time according to the demand. It must uphold the profit margins.

Of course, we shall also create incentives for certain branches of trade and certain geographical areas.

[Question] The aforementioned restoration of private enterprise will only be possible if there are products in supply which not only satisfy the demand, but also cause greater demand. However, the state will control the entire process of supplying dealers. What will the patterns be, that is, what will the type of supply, and the criteria for quotas of goods, the establishment of market prices and profit margins be, both for private firms and for the cooperatives?

[Answer] In fact, by controlling the production process, transportation and foreign trade, the state controls the goods, and hence the process of supply

as well. Thus, it is in a position to act in accordance with each situation, establishing a certain balance between supply and demand, so as to give an incentive for development.

However, there will for some time be an imbalance between supply and demand, which will require greater state intervention in the distribution process. If this were not done, there would be no trading in some parts of the country.

Therefore, at first the state will influence the dealers, giving each one an opportunity to have this or that type of goods, based upon the needs of the population served by each one of them. Moreover, depending on the quality of the service rendered by them, they may receive more or less goods.

As for profit margins, they are to a large extent a thing of the past. Their revision will have to be based on the needs of the population: the need for a particular product to go farther and to reach more locations, and also the need for improvement in the distribution of one product or another.

Of course the cooperatives have a different role in this respect. Their profits may be reduced, distributed by the associates or used for social investments that will benefit the population which they serve. The various alternatives will, in the final analysis, depend on the needs related to development of the area that they serve.

[Question] The experience that has been gained shows that there is a possibility of avoiding official channels and, even through corruption, obtaining larger amounts of goods. How will this process be checked?

[Answer] In the first place, this could happen, because the degree of organization in the sector is still low. And obviously, when things are poorly organized, such problems are always possible.

Secondly, the volumes of goods will be controlled by the People's Power entities. The Assemblies, through their supply committees, will exercise control over the fulfillment of the plans, thereby preventing diversion of products from occurring.

[Question] A dealer, especially one far removed from the large centers who has priorities, will only take the risk if he is insured a system of supplies, so as to have products and without too much expense. In addition, he needs his own transportation facilities. Will the state facilitate the purchase of vehicles and/or set up a system of roads and rolling stock for this purpose?

[Answer] Priority backing will be given to the dealers far removed from the large centers, in locations where the marketing system is weaker. And, in this respect, priority means facilities for transportation, facilities for

credit, more satisfactory volumes of supplies and other elements as well. In many instances it may include backing for the purchase of their own vehicles. In any event, we shall try to pay great heed to the development of the transportation system. And this is not only from the standpoint of backing private establishments or cooperatives in certain areas, but mainly because we need to increase the barter among various regions; because the incentive to the development of peasant family production, which is still dominant, depends to a large extent on the existence of consumer goods which can be bartered for their products.

[Question] There are commercial sectors which currently have priority, namely, those involved in supplying goods of prime necessity. What criterion will be followed in selecting the bids from those interested in the existing establishments or those to be constructed?

[Answer] In the rural area the establishments are mixed; they simultaneously deal in foodstuffs and non-foodstuffs. Hence, the bids that offer the best guarantees for the operation of the establishment, specifically through occupational experience and the economic status of the interested party, will have a greater advantage.

In the urban areas, priority will be given to the opening of establishments for foodstuffs, which are the type whose system is most wanting.

However, the opening of private establishments has already been duly legislated through the Law on Private Trade, which was recently approved by the People's Assembly. All the matters relating to the opening of new establishments, and hence their operation, have been decided upon therein. The publication of the Regulations of the Law on Private Trade will facilitate the analysis and selection of the bids which are made.

2909

CSO: 4401

EXPLANATION, COMMENTS ON BASIC PRODUCTS PRICE INCREASE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Yesterday, at a meeting chaired by the first provincial secretary of the FRELIMO Party and governor of Maputo, Jose Moiane, an announcement was made to hundreds of members of the party cells, dynamizing groups, CPUP [Production Unit Standing Committee and ODM [expansion unknown] on the level of the enterprises and agencies of public administration in Maputo of the new measures adopted by the National Wage and Price Commission aimed at protecting the national economy and allowing for an actual increase in production and productivity. These measures, applied to the entire country, set new prices for a group of essential products, specifically those of industrial, agricultural and livestock origin.

At the meeting, which was also attended by members of the FRELIMO Party's Central and Provincial Committees, and cadres from the central state entities, it was emphasized that the measures to raise prices of certain essential products are associated with the intention of gearing our country's situation to the international context, establishing a certain relationship between what we produce and what we consume.

During the meeting, it was stressed that, for several years, we have been witnessing on the international market a rapid increase in the prices of raw materials and various types of equipment that we must import in order to be able to produce, as well as what we import for our consumption. But, internally, and despite the fact that our marketing system has a link with all those supplying countries, the prices at which we sell our products are not in keeping with (they are far lower than) those at which we purchase the equipment, accessories, raw materials and other commodities that we need for such production.

These measures were subsequently the topic of a heated debate among the participants, wherein there was an in-depth account, with documentation, of the situations which underlay the making of this decision. All the entities gathered there had the task of explaining to the population of the respective production sites or residences the importance and meaning of these measures for our country's economy.

Meanwhile, our reporters contacted the Ministries of Finance and Domestic Trade, as well as the National Wage and Price Commission, and entities related to the industrial, agricultural and livestock sectors, yesterday. They described to us the reasons for the present setting of prices, which will affect, specifically, industrial products (batteries, matches, sugar, etc.), agricultural products (corn, with the prices of wax beans and peanuts set recently) and livestock products (beef, pork, poultry and eggs).

The Price Policy in the RPM

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, the price policy is based on a class criterion. It is essentially aimed at protecting the working classes, insuring insofar as possible the stability of the prices of products essential to the people's lives

But that stability is not contingent on our economy alone. It depends, on the one hand, on internal factors, and, on the other, on external factors. This holds true for all countries, but the weight of the external factors is especially great in countries like ours, which have not yet completely liberated themselves from a state of economic dependence, and which must import a large number of raw materials and equipment (machines, tractors, trucks, etc.) In other words, we are forced to import the inflation on the international market.

This has been happening since 1975, and it is still happening.

Up until now, however, the prices of essential products have been maintained, despite consecutive rises in the cost of their production.

What Was Sacrificed

In order to maintain the prices of the essential products, it was necessary to sacrifice vast areas of our economic system.

For example, in the first place, it was necessary to sacrifice the income return of the enterprises. Secondly, it was necessary to sacrifice the commercial sector, maintaining extremely low marketing margins. Thirdly, it was the state which had to bear the cost of maintaining prices of essential goods.

Actually, because it had to finance the enterprises and state commerce, the state had to support nearly all of the price maintenance.

But this situation could not continue indefinitely. It was impossible to continue resorting to these mechanisms for preserving prices, while the production costs did not stop rising owing to the cost of raw materials and imported equipment. At a certain point, the mechanisms for preserving prices began to be a serious obstacle to the development of productive sectors. Finally, the state could not continue to appropriate increasingly larger sums for price supports.

In short, the maintenance of prices unrelated to the economic reality that we are experiencing would create an unreal situation and cause serious bottlenecks in all sectors.

In December of last year, the People's Assembly discussed this issue, and determined the need to devise a price policy that would combine stability with the necessity for dealing with the increased in production costs, and for encouraging producers, specifically those involved in cooperative and family agriculture. This meant a policy that would guarantee the planning and stability of prices for relatively long periods (1 or 2 years), but that, on the other hand, would make it possible to carry out the necessary corrections on the basis of the real state of the economy.

The current processes of setting prices is related to the implementation of this decision of the People's Assembly.

Industrial Products

The increase in prices of industrial products is the one wherein the connection with inflation on the international markets is most evident.

During the past 5 years, the industrial enterprises have had to cope with enormous hikes in the costs of imported raw materials, equipment (machinery) and spare parts.

Agricultural Products

The increase in prices of agricultural products is aimed essentially at two goals. On the one hand, there is an attempt to encourage producers, guaranteeing that they will sell their products at really compensatory prices. This measure holds particular significance for the agricultural cooperatives, and for the peasants working in agriculture related to family production, who constitute the largest population group in Mozambique. On the other hand, it creates major incentives for participation in the creation of planted areas adjoining the urban areas, an essential factor for absorbing the unemployment and underemployment that exists there.

Another goal is to insure marketing margins that will compensate for commercial activity, particularly that related to the removal of agricultural products. With respect to certain products (namely, corn and peanuts), it was found that the marketing margins were insufficient to stimulate commercial activity for purchasing those products in the rural sections and transporting them to the areas where they are needed. This was detrimental to both the producers and to the status of the supply in urban centers.

Livestock Products

The third category of products affected by the current price setting is that of livestock products, including beef, pork, poultry and eggs. The increases

to be made are also associated with the increase in prices of imported products that are required for livestock activity.

The rates set for livestock products are nearly 5 years old and, in some instances, even older. Hence they are completely out of date.

The problem of the cost of livestock products is complex, owing to the large number of factors which enter into their formation: products for feeding the animals, buildings, facilities for insuring health, transportation, etc.

The prices which have now been set allow for an improvement in the situation of this sector.

As we have said, the need for setting prices is closely related to the economic dependence that still besets our country. This indicates that the problems which we are currently experiencing can only be eliminated by an increase in production and productivity in all sectors of economic activity, and by victory over underdevelopment.

2909

CSO: 4401

FRELIMO CC SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 May 80 p 1

[Text] In a message to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and the Mozambican people reiterate their total militant support for the revolutionary solidarity with the Cuban party Central Committee and with the people of this brother country. The message, the full text of which appears below, also condemns the acts of sabotage and the maneuvers practiced by international imperialism against the Cuban revolution.

"With the increasing victories of the National Liberation Movement, the International Communist Movement and the world's progressive and democratic forces in the people's general struggle for peace, democracy and progress, the crisis has intensified for world imperialism, and hence the continuing threat to world peace and security is also heightened.

It is in this context that the imperialists are intensifying military action in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean, blatantly threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in each of these regions.

On 17 May 1980, U.S. naval and air forces were expected to arrive in occupied Guantanamo, to conduct military maneuvers in the Caribbean.

The swift and vigorous reaction of the revolutionary Cuban party, government and people, as well as international protest, once again frustrated the imperialist plans.

On this important date, we express our unity with the revolutionary Cuban people's just struggle for an end to the economic blockade, for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of imperialist military forces from Guantanamo, and for the cessation of violations of Cuban air space by imperialist aircraft.

We condemn the acts of sabotage and the maneuvers practiced against socialist Cuba by international imperialism, in violation of the universal principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations.

The FRELIMO Party Central Committee and the Mozambican people express and reaffirm their total militant support for and revolutionary solidarity with the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the brother people of Cuba, who are engaged in achieving their legitimate goals and in defending in socialist revolution.

We are convinced that, once again, with the correct guidance of the Cuban Communist Party and their distinguished revolutionary leader, Comdr Fidel Castro, the glorious Cuban people will win this battle against imperialism, the eternal enemy of the peoples.

It will be another victory for Marxism-Leninism, for world socialist revolution and for all the world's peoples.

The Struggle Continues!

The Revolution Will Succeed!

Socialism Will Triumph!

6362

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

REASONS FOR URBAN TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by B. Faduco and B. Mavanga: "Little Maintenance Work Accomplished for Various Reasons"]

[Excerpts] Maintenance work in the urban public transportation sector is now very poorly kept up. The reasons are various, ranging from a shortage of spare and other parts and a low technical-vocational level to negligence and lack of organization on the part of the workers in the sector. All contribute to a situation which is becoming particularly serious in view of the importance of this transportation enterprise to thousands of passengers in the greater Maputo region. There is no need to mention that the traffic plan, or rather the fleet schedule for urban public transport, depends basically on whether or not this official fleet is functional.

The activity in the maintenance sector has for all practical purposes been reduced to the making of small emergency repairs in a desperate effort to keep the few buses regarded as functional circulating. This situation, which is the result in part of a spare parts shortage, is such that the maintenance sector is incapable of planning and repairing the non-functional vehicles in the fleet, being limited to the performance of minor temporary repairs.

The official urban public transport fleet is facing serious problems today which are a grave threat to its activity, particularly where the purchase of spare and other parts is concerned, without which it will never be possible to put the greater part of the currently immobilized vehicles back in service.

Variety of Vehicles Causes Difficulties

The extreme diversity of vehicles making up the urban public transport fleet in Maputo, in terms of makers and models, linked with the lack of a stock of replacement parts needed to guarantee that the fleet remain functional are among others two of the serious problems having a daily effect on the activity of the maintenance sector at that enterprise. This

situation is reflected in the gradual paralysis of the already inadequate number of vehicles still in circulation.

To give some idea of the particularly inadequate situation in which the TPU [Urban Public Transport] vehicle fleet finds itself, it suffices to note that of a total of 340 buses it includes, an average of only 100 to 110 are functioning daily in the whole of the greater Maputo region. This means, therefore, that 230 units (more than two-thirds of the vehicles) are currently totally paralyzed because of various breakdowns, including some vehicles regarded as beyond repair.

Due to the inability of the maintenance sector to provide an immediate response, because it does not have a stock of spare and other parts, there are days when not even all of these approximately 110 vehicles are operating, further aggravating the problem of handling the passengers, of which the volume is gradually increasing.

To illustrate the seriousness of this situation in terms of maintenance capacity, it will suffice to note that the 340 vehicles which constitute the nominal vehicle park of the TPU, there are in all 13 different makers and 23 entirely different models represented.

This situation shows the urgent need to rationalize the makes and models such as to guarantee efficient technical service, in addition to the fact that such a measure would represent a great economy in the foreign exchange currently being spent to purchase equipment for such a wide range of makes and models.

Work Quality

The low technical-vocational level of a large part of those working on the official TPU fleet, along with a series of situations which still prevail, constitutes one of the factors contributing to the steady decline of the fleet of that enterprise, an official in the maintenance department said. Despite the concern which exists for the training of cadres, particularly to guarantee the functioning of the new fleet of Ykarus buses, the technical level of the majority of the workers, generally speaking, is still not satisfactory.

Furthermore, where the matter of replacement parts and other accessories is concerned, the situation has deteriorated since the moment the TPU ceased to make direct imports. It should be noted that according to some reports submitted by the public departments, that enterprise, because of the mentioned change, is still today awaiting the arrival of imported parts ordered last year through the foreign trade enterprises.

Some Innovations

In order to deal with the difficulties in purchasing replacement and other parts, the workers in the maintenance sector of the TPU recently began to produce some accessories, in an effort regarded as of particular importance to the functioning of this sector.

This work, the results of which are already outstanding, because some of the parts produced locally have already been successfully used in some vehicles, will be developed with the support of the general offices of the CFM-South enterprise, particularly in the manufacture of molds. Where rubber items are concerned, production is in the hands of the National Rubber Factory (FACOBOL).

In the opinion of the maintenance department officials, this undertaking, which is scheduled to continue, will make possible not only the development of the creativity of the workers in the sector, but will also reduce expenditures on imports of these materials.

5157

CSO: 4401

BEIRA SHIPPING TERMINAL, FISHING PORT PROJECT NEAR COMPLETION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Beira--By the end of October of this year the terminal which will service "roll-on-rolloff" (RO-RO) vessels, located above wharf number 10 in the port of the city of Beira, should be completed. Meanwhile, according to information supplied to us, the possibility of making changes in the new wharf plan, so that it can also handle vessels of the conventional sort, is being studied, since the RO-RO vessels call at the port every 18 days.

The project, at an estimated cost of more than 120,000 contos, will include a terminal 300 meters long at which the most modern vehicles of the RO-RO type can dock. This terminal, which will include an open area of 36,000 square meters especially adapted for the parking of containers, and a covered area of 3,000 square meters for the storage of special loads, will have specialized equipment which, in previous handling by Mozambican workers in this port, has yielded results regarded as positive.

It should be stressed that this project can incorporate a terminal for oil tankers, handling crude oil (Umtali Refinery) from Zimbabwe, as originally planned.

Fishing Port Facilities

Because of various delays in the delivery of stone, the first phase of the construction work at the Beira fishing port, expected to be completed this month, is now expected to be ready in August.

The future fishing port, the first and most modern in our country, on which work was begun in July of 1977 and which the economic directives of the third congress defined as a priority project, will have a production capacity of 130,000 tons per year after its final phases have been completed.

The first phase, involving the construction of a docking wharf 432 meters long with an inclined surface for the repair of vessels 80 meters long, required an investment in excess of 200,000 contos.

In a second phase, as we said in a detailed report published by this newspaper in February of this year, a canning factory, a fishmeal plant, cold storage plants for the processing of shrimp, cold storage lockers of various types and sizes, a fish-oil factory and various production, equipment, maintenance and administrative sectors will be built at this major fishing complex.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO PRISON GUARDS ARRESTED FOR VARIOUS CRIMES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 pp 2, 6

[Excerpts] The present political and organizational campaign personally launched by President Samora Machel has reached the Maputo Central Prison. The housecleaning began there with the arrest of 12 prison guards involved in various violations ranging from bribery to torture, and including the diversion of material assets intended for the prisoners.

Those arrested include the chief guard at the prison, Rafael Paulo Tinga, who is charged with involvement in bribery activities with some prisoners, in whose company he was found repeatedly, at parties and nightclubs in this city.

Jose Manuel (better known as "Bigodes") was also arrested at the Maputo Central Prison on charges of armed assault at a private home in Matola.

Antonio Baltazar Ribeiro and Leandro Manuel Joao were also arrested and charged with involvement in bribery and complicity with some prisoners.

Moreover, three other prison guards at the Maputo Central Prison were arrested. They were Issac Tomas de Oliveira Garrine, Paulo da Silva Jeremias and Eugenio Jose Minoche, charged with diverting funds and material goods intended for the prisoners.

On one day when prison guard Antonio Parruque was in charge of the shift, a group of prisoners who tried to escape from the Central Prison were tortured. The ill-treatment to which these prisoners were subjected was the reason for the arrest of this guard.

With the exception of Antonio Parruque, Agostinho John and Jose Bras, who were arrested day before yesterday, the prison guards arrested have been confined in the Maputo Central Prison since the end of last month, and are scheduled to be tried under the provisions of the law before the Maputo Provincial People's Court.

CONDITIONS IN SOME CABO DELGADO COMMUNAL VILLAGES REVIEWED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 504, 8 Jun 80 pp 10-11

[Article by correspondents Bartolomeu Tome and Naita Ussene: "We Don't Want To Be Headed By Mahumos"]

[Excerpta] Mecone, Nampula, Namule, Savanune, Namagilia and Mahurunga are the names of some of the communal villages, including several others, in the District of Chiure, in Cabo Delgado Province (there are 36 in all).

On 16, 18 and 19 May, the peasants from these rural communities elected their deputies to the People's Assemblies from among their own members. During the electoral meetings, the peasants from these villages demonstrated a high degree of vigilance, acting as the Electoral Law stipulates so as to prevent infiltration of this organ which is the materialization of the democratic people's power.

Usurped Power

The existence of the majority of the communal villages in the District of Chiure dates back to 1976. Nevertheless, there are differences of various kinds among these rural communities. Deepseated differences could be cited in the current stage of political, economic, social, cultural or organizational development in each of them. This is so even when one considers the fact that the creation of one may date back just before that of another, and that they have approximately the same number of residents, and are in the same circumstances with regard to land for cultivation, agriculture being their main economic base.

In some the problem of nakedness is even more glaring than in others; the children in one village sometimes show more signs of malnutrition (a problem inherited from the capitalist colonial period which is still serious in some parts of the country, such as Cabo Delgado Province) than those from another village in the vicinity.

Accompanying brigades formed this year (only two in Chiure) to hold the election, with the peasants, of the People's Assemblies on the communal village

level, we discovered, from a considerable number of instances, that the People's Power was questionable in these centers, which are the basis for the establishment of a new social order in the rural area that is being sought.

To give just one example, is the reader aware that, during the election of the People's Assembly in the village of Monapo, 105 out of the 405 participants were expelled from the Electoral Meeting because they lacked the qualifications required by law to be able to vote or be elected?

They were individuals who served the repressive entities of the fascist-colonial regime and the traditional feudal society, which also defended the exploitation of men by their fellow men.

Furthermore, does the reader know that, in the communal villages of Manica and Jonga, the respective Assemblies could not be elected as planned, because out of the 35 candidates in each of them, the number of those accepted by the population did not even total 15 which, according to the election regulations, is the minimum number required for the establishment of the People's Assembly?

Nevertheless, the respective Dynamizing Groups were formed, which will in the meantime be the top-ranking entities of the democratic people's government in these villages.

In certain instances, those expelled from the Electoral Meetings because they had belonged to agencies of colonial repression included some individuals who had infiltrated the party's ranks during the establishment of the party. The largest percentage, as usual, consisted of Indunas and old conservatives and traditionalists who adopted the name "Mahumo". These individuals were attempting, at all costs, to restore completely feudal methods of action in the villages.

Thus, in some of the villages in Chiure, such as the village of Nampula, there is nothing or virtually nothing that is communal. Imagine a village chief who, in order to make any decision about problems that have arisen in the community's life, still has to ask advice of the former petty chief...; the headquarters of the party cell, which was made official some time ago, has not yet been built; the school for the children and for teaching adults to read and write is non-existent as well, except for a crude shack which serves that purpose once in awhile (when the teachers detailed there are so inclined, they go on leave at any time, giving the impression that their school year has a different schedule than that in effect in the rest of the country).

The village has a completely dismal aspect, because the provisional Executive Council is comprised almost exclusively of former mercenaries and former indunas, who are usually in their houses together with groups of their former business "colleagues," drinking "Nipa" (brandy), and manufacturing baskets and mats. They while away the time as they wait for the first, second and third woman to bring produce from the individual farms (the collective farm

does not exist yet, because their attitude opposed to centralism still forces many to leave the village and go to their former homes, where the individual plot, carefully cultivated, still remains).

But, as we mentioned previously, the peasants have resolutely embraced the political and organizational offensive that is under way (the first thing that is explained to them during the course of the Electoral Meetings), and have decided to give events a new direction.

2909

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SOAP IMPORTS SUBSIDIZED--The first deliveries of imported soap ordered to alleviate the great shortage of this item seen on the market for some months now have begun to arrive in the capital of the country. It is expected that it will be on sale in Maputo within a few days. According to an official at the Ministry of Home Trade, the imports now being made will be accompanied by more rational distribution of this item, thanks to which it will be possible to improve the supply not only in Maputo, but also in Gaza and Inhambane, provinces where the soap shortage is most keenly felt. On the subject of the prices at which the imported soap will be sold, this same Ministry of Home Trade official said that it will cost 27.50 per bar to the customer. Retailers will purchase the soap at 24.50 and wholesalers at 22.50. Although this is more costly than soap produced domestically, the price would have been still higher, we were able to learn, had it not been for a subsidy. This subsidy made it possible to avoid a still greater increase in the cost of soap to the customer purchasing it. This measure was jointly decided upon by the Ministries of Finance and Home Trade, in order to keep this article of first necessity accessible to the majority of the people with low purchasing power. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 3] 5157

FISHING VESSEL PURCHASED--Following a 3-week voyage from the port of Maputo via Nacala, an industrial fishing vessel recently purchased from Norway by our country reached Lake Niassa, in the province of the same name, yesterday morning. The purchase of this fishing vessel for the purpose of developing the fish supply for the province of Niassa comes within the framework of the economic cooperation program between Mozambique and the Scandinavian countries. This vessel is 10 meters long and has a 68-horsepower engine and a capacity of 17 tons of fish. It carries sounding and other equipment for fishing and also for research. In addition to the development of fishing to supply the population of this province, the operation of this vessel on Lake Niassa is designed to train Mozambican personnel for this type of fishing and the study of fishing resources. It should be stressed that a technician from the manufacturing enterprise is also at Lake Niassa to contribute to this work. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jun 80 p 1] 5157

NIGHT SCHOOL PROBLEMS--The secretary of the party provincial committee for ideological work in Inhambane met a few days ago with the teachers and students in the night courses at the Emilia Dausse Secondary School in the capital of the province, in order to analyze and find solutions for the problems which have been noted in that educational establishment. Among the concerns discussed in the course of the meeting, stress was placed on the lack of teaching materials and the low level of student accomplishment, due to the lack of diligence on their part and because the teachers are failing to prepare their lessons properly. In view of these and many other problems dealt with at that meeting, the secretary of the party provincial committee for ideological work in Inhambane urged both the teachers and the students to work ever harder to improve the quality of their teaching and learning. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 80 p 3] 5157

STUDENTS, WORKERS IN GDR--In a message to the FRELIMO Party, Mozambican workers and students in the GDR have hailed the current political and organizational offensive in our country and the electoral victory of the ZANU-Patriotic Front. Referring to the offensive, the Mozambican patriots noted that if the decade of the 1980's is to be the decade of victory over underdevelopment, it is essential to turn the state apparatus and the social-economic institutions into sound and dynamic structures, capable of responding efficiently to the demands inherent to their function. The students and workers attending training courses in the GDR also reiterated their unconditional support for the current offensive, and called for severe punishment of those responsible for the various irregularities that are being uncovered in several sectors of activity. Hailing the victory of the ZANU-Patriotic Front, the students and workers declared that the victory of the Zimbabwean people will contribute to the eradication of the last reactionary regimes in the world, particularly in southern Africa. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 May 80 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401

NYERERE CRITICIZED FOR INTERFERENCE IN UGANDA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Cry, Beloved Uganda"]

[text]

TO the experienced politician, there is something romantic about being on exile. Exile often confers on a deposed leadership an aura of respectability.

The past two decades saw the return to power of people who were earlier on forced to flee their countries. The late President Peron of Argentina returned home after 17 years of exile. Mr. Karamanlis, who was elected the President of Greece this month, was forced to seek political asylum abroad when the colonels took over in 1967 in Athens.

But the return of former President Milton Obote to Kampala early this week should be seen from a different perspective. His ouster in 1971 by General Idi Amin was welcomed by a majority of Ugandans. And despite the ruins of Idi Amin's regime, there was never a strong clamour for the return of Obote to power. Rather, Obote in 1972, embarked on a foolish adventure to claim back the presidency of Uganda.

It is, therefore, not due to Obote's personal magnetism that one should look for the reasons behind the game of musical chairs in Entebbe, Kampala since the exit of Idi Amin. First it was Yusuf Lule, then Godfrey Binaisa and now, who? There is a Paul Mwanga supposedly at the helm of affairs, but behind him is the strong hand of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Tanzania's President.

With the occupation of Uganda by 10,000 Tanzanian troops, one should have expected such an interference in Uganda's internal affairs. But President Nyerere swore he had no ulterior motives, he had no preferences as to who should rule Uganda. And Mr. Binaisa believed him. A thousand pities!

Having returned to Kampala, what next but for Mr. Mwanga to stage-manage Obote's return to power. But Obote should realise that his is not the triumphant return of an Ayatollah. If the elections scheduled for December are

held, he will contest and he will probably win, that is, if he does not usurp power before then. But time changes things. Someday the occupation forces will leave because Tanzania's economy is falling into a shambles. And then the Ugandans will decide who should rule them.

For countries in the East African sub-region, jitters remain their lot. With this type of wanton interference in a country's internal affairs, how much regional co-operation can one expect in the year of the special economic summit of the Organisation of African Unity?

CSO: 4420

MINISTER REVIEWS EFFORTS TO EXPAND FISHING INDUSTRY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Jun 80 p 32

[Text] Thirty-two fishing companies are now operating in Nigeria territorial waters.

Chief Olu Awotesu, Minister of State, Federal Ministry of Agriculture made this known in Lagos last week. These companies, he said, comprise both public and private sectors.

The Minister of State said that in 1979 the Federal Department of Fisheries licensed a total of 258 fishing vessels. Out of these, he said, 92 of them were for inshore fishing and shrimping and 166 were for distant water fishing.

Chief Awotesu said that the Federal Government has bought outboard engine-boards, modern synthetic fishing nets and accessories and sold them to local fishermen co-operatives at subsidized rates.

He said that the Federal Government has placed order for medium-sized trawlers. The aim of this, he said, is to introduce local fishermen to the trawling industry.

Infrastructural facilities for coastal inshore and offshore fishing is being vigorously pursued. Fishing Terminals, Jetties are to be built along the coastline.

In addition, he said fish storage, processing and distribution facilities would be provided to boost fishing in the country.

Chief Awotesu was speaking during the launching of a new fishing company.

The company, IMANO (Nigeria) LIMITED, now has N2.5 million paid-up share capital, Alhaji Aliyu Nai-Sango, the chairman of the company said.

A foreign company, Messrs Charis Corporation, would provide both technical and management personnel for the company. The chairman said that the company has acquired six fishing trawlers.

Each of the trawlers is capable of handling twenty tonnes of fish per day. To acquire the fishing trawlers, the company said it spent N10.2 million.

CSO: 4420

LAGOS SEEKING FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR SERVICES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Jun 80 p 32

[Text] The Lagos State Government has asked the Federal Government to support its master plan for providing basic social services and facilities in the state.

Its Commissioner for Economic Planning and Land Matters, Chief Senu Hundeyin, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) at the weekend that the help was sought because of the dual role of Lagos as the capital of both the Federal and state governments. Chief Hundeyin said this position had compounded the "enormity of the problem of providing necessary social facilities in the state."

He said the population, computed to be four million by 1980 in the master plan, was not considered by the Federal Government when it allocated statutory funds to the state.

Chief Hundeyin said a recently concluded meeting of Federal and Lagos State Government officials with representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had stressed the need for a special Federal Government assistance to the state.

He said the second part of the master plan for metropolitan Lagos, which starts in 1980 and ends in 1983, would take off in October.

The project, expected to cost ₦3,752,100, would provide, among other things, a well-balanced and adequately serviced urban environment, said Chief Hundeyin.

Some comprehensive studies conducted during the first phase of the project, (1974-1980), and documentation for the undertaking of projects for the improvement of existing environmental conditions in metropolitan Lagos, was also prepared, he added.

CSO: 4420

'DAILY TIMES' DISCUSSES PARTY-GOVERNOR RELATIONSHIP

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 May 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Are Parties Armies?"]

[Text]

THE People's Redemption Party is not exceptional in the intraparty difficulties it has been having recently. But its anguish was predictable. Minority parties with deeply held convictions do tend to experience traumas of self-doubt in non election years. Less passionate members are likely to wonder whether they should not cut their losses and join the mainstream parties; while the more committed might actively contrive a crisis in order to cleanse the party of less zealous members.

That, it appears, is partly what is happening in the PRP today. It is unclear for now how it will resolve its current problems. But whatever choice it makes will have a profound effect on how we perceive the relationship between elected officials and their sponsoring parties.

The evidence suggests that a majority of the political parties in Nigeria abandoned the traditions of the first republic, and opted for the rigid authoritarianism of our more recent experience with military government. And in doing so, they overlooked the fact that running a government is the best advertisement for a party, and that elected chief executives have a natural tendency to see themselves as the personification of their sponsoring parties.

Just as it is inconceivable that the chairman of any of the political parties would seek to supervise his President as the case may be. It ought also to be the exception, rather than the rule, that the PRP directorate should want to oversee the purely administrative conduct of its governors. Co-operation rather than control would promote stability and understanding in the circumstances which brings us to this rather intriguing conclusion. In virtually every other area of corporate administration, whether it be in respect of federal-state or state-local government relations, it is the current assumption that devolution and a reasonable measure of autonomy are preferable to rigid centralisation. The unfortunate aspect is that the party's constitutions place the central committees in all circumstances above elected officials.

The issue, in other words, is not whether the two PRP governors are justified in their defiance of their party's directives, but whether such defiance can indeed be avoided, given the (in our view) excessively centralised structure of most Nigerian parties.

It would have been an ideal situation if national parties were to be strategic gatherings of fairly autonomous state parties. Governors should then be defacto leaders of state parties and should be able to negotiate with the party's central committees from a position of strength, rather than as clients. But this is not so.

The fear, here, is that this arrangement could back-fire, since glittering probabilities are evident that national-state confrontation will be inevitable. Discipline will be eroded and the party itself can even disintegrate. Perhaps, the ultimate end of the PRP crisis can provide a format for constitutional re-arrangement in the devolution of powers within the nation's political parties.

GOVERNORS MEETING GIVES VIEWS ON REVENUE ALLOCATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jun 80 p 7

[Communiqué issued and signed by the governors of UPN, GNPP and PRP at the end of their two-day meeting in Yola, Gongola State capital on May 25, 1980"]

[Text]

1. The Governors of Bendel, Borno, Gongola, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States held a successful meeting in Yola on Saturday, May 24 and Sunday, May 25, 1980 and deliberated on matters of common interest to the governments of their respective states under the chairmanship of Alhaji Abubakar A. Bards, Governor of Gongola State.

2. The governors considered the issue of revenue allocation in the budget of the current financial year. They noted that in the budget now before the National Assembly, only 1.3 million Naira, 19 per cent of the national revenue, is proposed by the president to be allocated to the states. This allocation is considered grossly inadequate by the governors.

3. In the view of the governors, the states should be allocated at least 40 per cent of the national revenue while the local governments are allocated 10 per cent, pending the report of the presidential commission on the review of revenue allocation headed by Dr Pius Okigbo.

4. This basis of allocation is the minimum required to enable the governors of all the 19 states to fulfil the promises made by senators, representatives, state

assemblymen and the governors to the electorate during the electioneering campaign. These promises, which concern mostly matters within state competence, cannot be fulfilled unless a reasonable amount of share of the national revenue goes to the state and local governments.

5. The governors, therefore, called upon the members of the National Assembly to exercise their powers under sections 140 (2) of the Constitution and prescribe the items and manner of distributing the sum of 11.6 billion Naira standing to the credit of the federation account in the 1980 estimates among the federal and state governments and the local governments in each state—that is to say, 50 per cent for the Federal Government, 40 per cent for the state governments and 10 per cent for the local governments.

6. The governors reviewed the law and order situations in their respective states and in the country generally. They expressed satisfaction that all the governors in the country were doing their best to discharge their constitutional responsibility for peace and public order in their respective states. They noted that there had been intermittent inter-party clashes leading to loss of life and

property in some parts of the country while the crime wave had increased in certain states. The governors recognise that under section 195(c) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, "the governor of a state or such commissioner of the government of the state as he may authorise in that behalf, may give to the Commissioner of Police of that state such lawful directions with respect to the maintenance and securing of public safety and public order within the state as he may consider necessary, and the Commissioner of Police shall comply with these directions or cause them to be complied with". The governors wish to assure all their citizens that we will exercise this power to protect life and property and guarantee public safety and public order.

7. The governors reviewed the cordial relationship that has existed among the 19 governments of the federation since October 1, 1979, and

(a) Reaffirmed their readiness to cooperate with the Federal Government at all times but only by direct contact with appropriate federal agencies. Their rejection of Presidential Liaison Officers is irrevocable.

(b) Reaffirmed their earlier decision that their meeting of nine governors is open to any other governor from any part of Nigeria who wishes to join.

8. The governors noted with regret the attempt by certain federal functionaries to amend the Land Use Decree so as to enable the Federal Government acquire land directly in any state of the federation. In the view of the governors, the states have a duty to protect their citizens against such an unwarranted encroachment. They consider it unreason-

ry to amend the Land Use Decree since the Federal Government can always apply to any governor for any land it requires and there is no evidence that such a request has been turned down unreasonably in the past seven months. In any case, it is the opinion of the governors that an amendment to the Land Use Decree amounts to an amendment to the constitution and can only be effected by two-thirds majority of the National Assembly and two-thirds of all the 19 state assemblies. Since the state assemblies would not support the measure, the present endeavours is an exercise in futility.

9. The governors noted that the federally controlled mass media were being manipulated by functionaries so as to blackout favourable reports and comments about non-NPN states and to distort and falsify news about those states. They call on the president to call those functionaries to order as it is immoral and indefensible to use public funds to deliberately damage the good work being done by twelve out of the 19 states governments.

10. The governors expressed satisfaction that the declaration by their respective states of May 1, 1980, as a "work free" day was well-received by the workers and the general public. They, therefore, resolved to Make May 1 of every year a work-free day in their states.

Governor of Bendel State
Governor of Borno State
Governor of Gongola State
Governor of Kaduna State
Governor of Kano State
Governor of Lagos State
Governor of Ondo State
Acting Governor of Ogun State

Governor of Oyo State

[ALL SIGNED]

NIGERIA

PAPERS COMMENT ON SOVIET ROLE IN AJAKUTA PROJECT

'DAILY TIMES' Comment

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Jun 80 p 3

[Editorial: "In the National Interest"]

[Text] Once more, attention is focused on the wisdom of the agreement entered into by Nigeria and the Soviet Union for the establishment of the Ajakuta Steel Complex.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Industry looked into the agreement and has expressed strong views that it is not in the interest of the Nigerian public.

Among their objections are the compelling obligation on Nigeria to throw open her doors for the influx of Russians to work in the steel complex and the provision that Nigeria would import food from the Soviet Union. The Minister for Steel, Mr. Paul Unongo, has in like manner condemned the terms of the contract as "unfavourable" to Nigeria.

It is not surprising that the Senate Committee on Commerce and Industry should consider as "unacceptable" the obligation placed on Nigeria to import food from the Soviet Union. Only recently, the Federal Government launched the Green Revolution Programme which is meant to generate self-sufficiency in food production in the country.

This agreement, if allowed to exist, would negate the basic objectives of the programme. To allow innumerable Russians in the staff lineup of the complex is ridiculous and capable of endangering national security as well as diverting much needed foreign reserves to the disadvantage of the country. How can we be sure that the set of Russians who would come possess more expert knowledge than Nigerians? Could not Nigerians have been trained over these years to perform the needed technical functions?

Perhaps, because of its anxiety to ensure that Nigeria produces its own steel which is essential for technological, industrial and economic development, the military administration was not critical of the contract terms as it ought to have been. These revelations have then the good potential of providing the Federal Government with an opportunity to take a hard look at the whole project.

If the Minister for Steel is convinced that the country had a raw deal, there need not be any mincing words in stating unequivocally what terms we consider to be in national interest and finding other contractors who can meet them should the Soviets find them unacceptable. That, in the final analysis, should be the case.

'NEW NIGERIAN' Comment

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Ajaokuta: Not Such a Bad Deal"]

[Text] Mr Paul Unongo's outburst late last month before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Industry represents a sudden turn when compared to his comments on the Ajaokuta Steel Project when President Shugu Shagari visited the site in mid-February. In his welcome address to President Shagari, the steel minister analysed carefully the problems that bedevilled the Ajaokuta Steel Project. He, however, remained hopeful that production would start by 1983. We commended his ability to see the problem of the project in its wider perspective so soon after taking office.

At that time the main problem was the civil works contract which could not be awarded because of the obstructive and bossy role of the Federal Ministry of Works. For that reason whatever was in the pipeline was suspended for a further six months to allow the government review the civil works contract. And as a means of by-passing the obstructive role of the Ministry of Works, Mr Unongo suggested the centralisation of all functions critical to the physical progress of the Ajaokuta Steel Project. We supported him.

The steel minister may be justly disgusted by the four-year delay in the take-off of the project. But the minister and indeed the nation, ought to know that the Ajaokuta Steel Project is a very complex thing. Imagine the infrastructural requirements: water supply, welfare buildings, river ports, dredging the River Niger, dual carriage way, electricity, internal railway on site and railway extension. Assuming all these have been provided for on site, there will still be the problem of housing. This year 281 two-bedroom and 20 three-bedroom houses ought to have been ready. As at now, 250 units of the two-bedroom are yet to be completed. Yet these are all our parts of the contract which are indeed essential to the take-off of the project.

More importantly, Nigeria is buying technology which will ultimately be imparted to Nigerians. It is a participatory venture in which many Nigerians will work side by side with the Russian builders at the highest level of the construction and operation stages. That some 15,000-20,000 Russians will have to come is no just cause for suspicion. In the light of the Russians' success in executing similar projects in Egypt, India, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Algeria we have no cause to doubt their capabilities or sincerity. Besides, there is no ground for comparison between Aladja and Ajaokuta. Aladja Steel Complex is a turn-key project. It is possible that speed there may surpass that at Ajaokuta. But that is all there is to Aladja. In spite of the progress so far made there, nobody can give the assurance that any tonne of steel will be produced at all. In a turn-key project our people master little in the process of construction. A fresh start has to be made after construction. It is also very expensive as will be borne out by the unit cost of steel when production starts.

No less important is the fact that decisions on Ajaokuta involved all the public corporations that have a thing to contribute to its success. For example, N.E.P.A. has been working on power supply. Progress in this direction is very satisfactory. The NNPC, the defunct NSDA, NRC, Nigeria Airways and a host of federal agencies have been engaged at one stage or another. Isn't this a reasonable way of going about such a project?

Surely Mr. Unongo knows that the West was the first to be contacted on our intentions to have an iron and steel complex. And characteristically they advised us against it, saying that it would not be viable. We took their words as holy writ. That, of course, meant that we continued to import steel and steel products from the West. It surely suited them perfectly. Shouldn't we be wary of any subtle attempts to frustrate the Russians? If the Russians want to turn us into a colony they will find a better way of doing that. But for goodness sake, let us not get bogged down with semantics. The minister should have known by now that at the final negotiations held in Moscow it was the Russians who, by a stroke of the pen, gave us substantial cuts in the final contract sum of the project. At Aladja everything is German--German loan, German technology--very complicated. It is reasonable to believe that Aladja surfaced merely as a diversion to the more feasible Ajaokuta. There is no harm in renegotiating any aspect of the Ajaokuta project if there is need to but we must be prepared to own up to our inadequacies. It doesn't do our image as a nation any good to cultivate the impression that we do not know what we want.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

NIGERIAN SHIPS TO TRANSPORT STEEL FOR AJAOKUTA

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Jun 80 p 1

(Text) Ships of the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL) have been given the responsibility of freighting a substantial portion of the capital equipment needed for the Iron and Steel Complex at Ajaokuta and the Steel Rolling Mills in other parts of the country.

Speaking in Yugoslavia recently during a ceremony marking the taking over of the seventh of eight ships being built for the NNSL by the Split Shipyard, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Mallam Garba Wushishi said that the new routes such as the Soviet Union and others would afford the national carrier the opportunity to establish more trade and shipping routes.

He said that the NNSL as the leading national maritime carrier in Nigeria is striving hard to utilize to the maximum the opportunities offered by the UNCTAD agreed regulation of 40-40-20 international cargo sharing formula.

He added that in order to achieve these objectives, it is eminent that numerous, sophisticated vessels such as full container vessels, roll-on roll-off bulk carriers and tanker liners would have to be acquired by the NNSL in the near future.

The contract for the building of the eight multi-purpose combo vessels by Split Shipyard of Yugoslavia was signed at the same time in August 1978 with another for 11 similar ships to be built by the Hyuandal Shipping and Heavy Industries of South Korea.

The two contracts were said to cost \$76 million and so far eight of those being built by South Korea have been delivered while the latest one received from the Split Shipyard last May 1980 was the seventh out of the eight ships to be built by them.

It is reliably understood from the Ministry of Transport that the three remaining ships with the two shipbuilders are expected in the country before the end of July this year.

The over N2 billion steel contract was awarded to a Soviet firm, Tiajprom-Export, by the former Military Administration and so far it is understood that a sum of N350 million has been paid out to the contractors. Under the terms of the contract, the Soviet experts were to prepare the steel complex's working, drawing and delivery equipment, steel structures, refractories, and other materials required for the construction of the steel complex. These are some of the materials to be freighted to Nigeria by the ships of the national carrier.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

PROGRAM TO REVIVE GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION PLANNED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jan 80 pp 1, 13

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text] The Nigerian Groundnut Board is embarking on a five-year groundnut rehabilitation programme.

The programme is aimed at the multiplication of good seed varieties which are expected to form a seed bank from which commercial production could take off.

These facts were revealed to the New Nigerian by Alhaji U.B. Danfulani, General Manager of the Nigerian Groundnut Board. The programme starts from 1980 to 1984.

According to him, starting from 1,430 metric tonnes of unshelled seeds this year, a production of at least 73,230 tonnes of unshelled groundnut seeds is being anticipated by 1984.

The programme is also being supported by the Federal Government, he added.

Alhaji U.B. Danfulani said through various state governments in groundnut producing areas, the board spent nearly one million Naira last year to assist farmers, adding that although the board did not give cash to farmers it assisted them by supplying seed dressing chemicals and insecticides for use on farms.

Commenting on the board's contribution to the Federal Government's Green Revolution programme, the general manager stressed that the board had mounted a very strong campaign in relevant states to bring people back to cultivate crops under its schedule which are groundnuts, soyabeans, beniseeds and ginger.

He said the board was also looking into better ways of producing, processing, and storing the crops and expressed the hope that in future the board might be able to go more positively into agriculture by owning farms.

He also revealed that the board had made advanced plans to meet any outbreak of aphids which had in the past been a matter of greater concern. Already the board had bought and is distributing insecticides which would be used to combat any outbreak of groundnut diseases once the plants start growing.

Alhaji U.B. Danfulani said there had been increases in the producer prices of many of the crops under the board and gave an example with groundnuts which rose from 350 Naira to 420 Naira per metric tonne and sheanuts which rose from 90 Naira to 100 Naira per metric tonne.

He said the present economic situation in the country and the need to feed the nation had compelled the board to think first of satisfying the huge home demand before the export market. The requirement of groundnut mills now exceeds one million tonnes, he said.

The board also encourages farmers to bring their commodities to its depots all over the country where they will not only be assured of the correct producer prices but could also earn additional payments such as buying commission and transportation charges.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COLONEL GUM RETIRED--Lt.-Colonel Alfred Tortya Gom has been retired from the Army. His retirement was contained in an official letter from the headquarters of the Nigerian Army dated May 30, 1980. According to the letter which was addressed from the Military Secretariat Department, State House, Marina, the retirement of Colonel Gom was approved under "services no longer required" with effect from June 1, 1980. Col. Gom was a member of the Nigerian contingent in the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Lebanon. He was accused of gun running by the Israeli authorities and imprisoned in Israel in 1979. Later, on the intervention of the Federal Government, he was released from Israel and deported home in October last year. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jun 80 p 3]

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--A Bulgarian economic delegation headed by the President of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, Mr. Ognyan Doinou, recently completed their two-day visit to Bauchi State. Welcoming the delegation at the Government House, Bauchi, the State Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Tatari Ali said that the state government would seek to establish industries, expand the existing ones and provide the necessary incentives for their take-off. In view of these ventures, Governor Tatari Ali continued, the state government would like the Bulgarian Government to consider giving maximum help, for a livestock fattening ranch at Darazo, the dairy processing plants at Gubi, Gombe and Azare, a poultry farm at Gombe and small dams at various locations in the state. The governor also urged the Bulgarian economic delegation to consider aids to other projects which include large scale farms, tomato and vegetable processing plant at Migau, Dadin Kowa and Gadau, leather tanning at Azare, and other proposed manufacturing industries in the state. Alhaji Tatari Ali also appealed to Messrs Tochno Exportstroy to complete the construction of the 11.5 million Naira Bauchi Hotel on or before the scheduled time. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jun 80 p 19]

ID CARD PROGRAM DELAY--The National Committee of the Nigerian Identity Card scheme has advised state governments to postpone the launching of the scheme until they have been provided with adequate technical equipment and trained staff. The Federal Government has awarded contracts for the supply of modern automatic cameras for mass production of passport-size portrait

and personal data of each registered Nigerian to help re-launch the scheme. This was disclosed to the New Nigerian in an interview yesterday by a member of the national committee of the scheme and Permanent Secretary in the Kaduna State Ministry of Local Government, Malam Ibrahim A. Safana. He said that a contract for the equipment awarded by the last military regime was cancelled by the present civilian administration. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jun 80 p 9]

GUSAU DAM CONSTRUCTION DELAY--The 12.4 million Naira Gusau Dam, earlier scheduled for completion in 1981 will not be finished until after two more years. Following investigations conducted recently by the New Nigerian at both Gusau and Sokoto, it was discovered that work at the site has gradually lost its initial momentum. At the Sokoto State Ministry of Water and Electricity Supply, the Director for Water, Mr. S.M.M. Hassan, confirmed the extension of the contract period. He explained that the contractors--Northco Construction Company Limited (NCCL)--had to grapple with mobilisation problems. Similarly, price variations for the items used in the work like cement and labour continued to pose some difficulties. Mr. S.M.M. Hassan, who affirmed that the company had so far done 30 percent of the work on the dam, which included a twin bridge, said the north apartment approach route and the re-sedimentation tanks had been completed. He explained that the bridge piers were now above foundation level. The director announced that most of the essential components like iron gates, pipes and equipment had started arriving at the site. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jun 80 p 16]

FEDERAL HOUSING PROGRAM--The Federal Housing Programme has been formally launched by President Shehu Shagari. He launched the programme in Yola, Gongola State, yesterday by turning the first sod of a 2,000 housing units on the first day of his working visit to the state. Under the programme the government envisages to build 2,000 housing units in every state and the Federal Capital Territory, bringing the total number to 40,000 units, before the end of this year. He said that by lifting the ban on importation of building materials, the Federal Government had embarked on a process of creating the right atmosphere and conditions for the achievement of the target. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 3]

COTTON PRODUCER PRICE--President Shehu Shagari has approved an increase of producer price of cotton in the country. During the next buying season which begins in September, this year, a metric tonne of cotton will sell for 400 Naira instead of the former price of 330 Naira. This fact was made known at an interview by the acting General Manager of the Nigerian Cotton Board, Alhaji Baba Mairami. The general manager said the new price was fixed to enable farmers to pay for the labour cost of producing cotton. He disclosed that the board was making efforts to boost cotton production which, he said, had been on the decline in the past three seasons. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jun 80 p 1]

LOKOJA DAM PROJECT--Plan for the building of the controversial 2.5 billion Naira Lokoja Hydro-Electric Project has been shelved indefinitely. Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Ibrahim Mohammed Hassan, disclosed this at an interview with a Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) correspondent in Lagos yesterday. According to the FRCN, Alhaji Ibrahim explained that the Federal Government felt it was not wise to site all the Hydro-electric stations in one vicinity of the River Niger which at the moment housed the Kainji and Jebba dams. He stated that the project was likely to involve the government in the resettlement of about 270,000 people inhabiting some 800 towns and villages. It would also cost the government the Kotonkarfe Bridge. The minister said the other reason for the suspension of the project was the controversy around it, adding that about 17 states in the federation did not favour the idea. Alhaji Ibrahim stated that at present the Federal Government was examining other alternative sites for building hydro-electric power stations. These are the Zungeru and Makurdi falls and the Mambilla Plateau. The last Federal Military Government announced the Lokoja Project on September 28, last year, three days before it quit office. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Jun 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION HELD

Victoria NATION in English 9 Jun 80 pp 1, 3, 10

[Excerpts]

THEY MARCHED proudly past their leader in all ages and sizes, from tiny, young militants, only now being introduced to our long hard struggle for true nationhood, and grim, confident military recruits, among whose ranks were many of those who put their lives at risk for their people on June 5, 1977, to grizzled but tough veterans of the often bitter political crusade of the former SPUP.

Eyes right, backs stiff, saluting their President, leaders and flag, over 2,000 dedicated militants staged the most impressive demonstration of our revolutionary people's determination, vigour and vigilance for all the world to see last Thursday, the third anniversary of our Liberation and the start of our socialist progress.

The show of revolutionary strength and solidarity, the largest of its kind ever in Seychelles, coincided admirably with President France Albert Rene's stern warning to anti-revolutionary elements which was to follow in his anniversary speech.

At 10 a.m. the Seychelles Police Band, resplendent in their crisp red, white and blue uniforms, struck up the beat and started off from the New Port car park just before the port gates.

A four-man guard from the Seychelles People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in their ceremonial dress, stepped out smartly behind the band down Latanier Avenue towards the thousands waiting excitedly along the 5th June Avenue.

Following the flag guard came two tiny pioneer mascots who, through their impeccable display, not only stole the show

from the SPLA equipment that was being paraded for the first time, but drew continuous applause, and often even tears of joy, pride and admiration from the crowds along the route of the parade.

To most, nine-old Jorcy Michel of the Anse Royale School Young Pioneer troop and eight-year old Irene Jumeau of the Belombre School troop were a patriotically moving symbol. In all their youthful fervour, their surprisingly serious appearance and extremely precise march down the middle of the aptly chosen 5th June Avenue, they symbolised perfectly a young, multi-racial, indomitable and revolutionary nation stepping out smartly and in perfect harmony on the irrevocable road towards a brighter, socialist life for us all.

After the parade everyone, from the leaders of the country to parents of the pioneers, shook their heads in wonder at the iron will and discipline that enabled even the tiniest of the pioneers to goose-step stiffly all the way from the New Port to Freedom Square.

President Rene took the salute on a podium opposite Freedom Square while the rest of the country's leaders stood behind on a VIP dais.

Before them passed in review about 800 Pioneers and Young Pioneers in the red, yellow, white and green colours of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front with, among them for the first time, contingents from Praslin and La Digue; six SPLA platoons in fresh camouflage fatigues, their automatic rifles gleaming and their glistening boots crashing; one platoon each of the khaki-clad navy, the bright blue and red Police Mobile Unit and the fire service — half in blue and half in khaki — and six platoons of over 200 People's Militia in olive green and drawn from all 23 districts.

Next came the centre of attraction of the main body of the parade: the SPLA equipment. Many saw for the first time armoured reconnaissance vehicles, heavy trucks pulling dual purpose light anti-aircraft artillery — the first with its gun crew in position on the gun platform turning the barrel round to salute the President — jeeps and Land-Rovers pulling anti-aircraft heavy machine guns, light trucks with mounted heavy machine guns, mobile anti-tank cannon and an ambulance, all (except the last) with their weapon crews standing at attention in their vehicles. Also in the motorised column were fire and rescue tenders of the fire service.

Then it was the turn of over 600 civilians brightening up the event with a rainbow of colours — with red, white and green predominating — and bearing revolutionary slogans.

The civilians were divided into 23 platoons of the SPPF Branches and one large one of the National Workers Union, the latter including office staff, mechanics, cooks and dozens of other professions.

"My work, his work, our work shorten the days, extend life and enrich our islands,"

read a giant banner leading the union members "The revolution is eternal", said another "Freedom from poverty" proclaimed a third — and so the nation declared its determination to achieve its goal no matter what the price.

The whole parade, with the exception of the motorised section, turned left at Manglier Street and drew up in formation in Freedom Square facing the VIP dais. The flag bearers joined a larger honour guard on the pavement directly across the road from the dais.

President Rene's anniversary speech that followed drew enthusiastic cheers and applause from the crowd as he outlined the country's progress on all fronts since 1977, underlining both the gains and the setbacks, and delivering a harsh final warning against reactionary interference in the people's achievements.

In a message to members of the corrupt Mancham clique ousted on June 5, 1977, and presently living overseas, Mr. Rene warned that the people had treated them patiently and leniently for long enough. Despite the fact that none of them had been persecuted or harmed after the Liberation and that they had been allowed to reap the benefits of their business interests here in safety while living peacefully overseas, these enemies of the people who still maintained contacts with mercenaries, said the Head of State, persisted in dreaming of reversing the revolutionary socialist process of the nation.

"I would like to issue a warning that if we do decide to act against them we will do so with every means at our disposal...I hope that their agents here will transmit my message clearly to them," President Rene said.

On the international front, Mr. Rene repeated Seychelles' unswerving non-alignment and independence of thought and action: "We have made it clear to all countries, big or small, that although we are prepared to maintain good relations and co-operate with them we will never tolerate any nation imposing their will upon us and dictating the course of our actions. We have made it clear to all countries that if they wish to remain our friends they should not seek to apply pressure on us."

The President also repeated Seychelles' condemnation of all foreign powers in the Indian Ocean and stressed: "This applies to all countries without exception, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, all.

SEYCHELLES

'NATION' EDITOR VISITS USSR

Victoria NATION in English 13 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Readers of NATION as well as listeners to Radio Seychelles will be able to receive first hand information about Seychelles' performance at next month's Olympic Games in Moscow. This was assured following talks held recently in the Soviet capital between the Editor of NATION newspaper, Mr. Gilbert Confait, and Mr. Yuri Volkov of the Novosti Press Agency.

Agreement was also reached that should the Seychelles Government so desire, Novosti would be prepared to deploy one of its journalists to contribute, at no costs, material desired by NATION and even by Radio Seychelles.

Mr. Confait was invited by Novosti Press Agency for a two-week cultural tour of the Soviet Union--a tour that took him to the Soviet capital, Moscow, to Kishinev, capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldavia in the south of the country, and to Leningrad, the cradle of the Russian Revolution, in northern USSR.

The Soviet Union, which is hosting the Olympic Games this year, is one of the most sport-minded countries in the world and has naturally taken necessary steps to ensure their success. Almost everything is ready for the Games which could begin tomorrow. Special facilities for journalists from all around the world have been set up to facilitate despatches of the outcome of the world's latest sporting achievements.

One example of the importance of the 1980 Olympics is the fact that news of the events will be disseminated to the world in no fewer than 43 languages, as from 1600 hours on 19th July, the official opening time.

While in Moscow, Mr. Confait also had the opportunity to visit Lenin Mausoleum in the Kremlin at the Red Square where the founder of the modern USSR lies in state since his death in the 1920's after having successfully started the process of changing the lives of his people from one of exploitation to one of equality by creating the first socialist state in the world. The mausoleum is visited regularly by tens of thousands of queuing people in one day.

From Moscow, Mr. Confait's tour led him to Kishinev, capital of the small Soviet Republic of Moldavia in southern USSR. There he was taken on a visit to Kishinev's Tractor Factory set up just after the Second World War. The Tractor Factory of Moldavia plays an important part in the development of Soviet agriculture, especially in the field of cultivation of grapes which account for 30% of the Soviet Union's wine industry, and the culture of forests, fruits and beet (for the sugar industry).

During the days of the 1917 Revolution which transformed the whole economic picture of the USSR, Lenin had dreamt of the country being able one day to produce 100,000 tractors, but Moldavia alone has actually reached that figure, while the entire USSR had achieved production of 10,000,000 tractors by 1978. Moldavian tractors are also exported to France, Algeria, Greece and Bulgaria.

The Seychelles journalist also met and exchanged views with the editor in chief of the Moldavian newspaper *Sovetskaya Moldavia*, Mr. Youri Katchanov. The paper has a circulation of 160,000 among the four million inhabitants of the 33,000 square kilometres of the Republic of Moldavia.

A classic example of popular participation in the newspaper is the fact that it publishes letters from readers who are at liberty to indulge in constructive criticism. The Moldavian newspaper publishes such letters and additional comments until problems in question are usually solved.

Mr. Confait was led on a conducted tour of Kishinev and also had the opportunity to visit a collective farming village about 100 kilometres from Kishinev. The village, created in 1947, is a classical example of community

life where each member of the village's 3,200 inhabitants contributes to its development and prosperity.

On the way to the farm, the route followed included part of that along which the Olympic Flame will be carried.

A visit was also effected to a Moldavian centre for production of children's television films by young amateurs, and to the country house where the Soviet poet Pushkin lived in exile from 1821 to 1823. The house is now a museum.

A third city visited was Leningrad in the north, near the border with Finland. Leningrad is reputed as the cradle of the Great October Revolution of 1917 when peasants under the leadership of Lenin took up arms to abolish the royalist and feudal system which had been depriving them of their social rights and dignity. Visits

were arranged to museums and places of notable cultural and historical interest to allow the visitor to get a deep insight into events of the past and how the people and country were determined to change things for the betterment of their lives and of humanity in general. One such museum visited is the Winter Palace and Hermitage reputed to house the largest collection of historical articles and works of art in the world.

Mr. Confait also had the opportunity to mix with the Soviet public and he has expressed his appreciation that the Soviets are by no means

an unhappy people. They enjoy life . . . eat, drink and dress up very well . . . are hard working and have developed a wonderful character of strength and determination through their cold northern climate and bitter years of wars and devastation unleashed upon them by plundering armies of other countries.

On the return trip, Mr. Confait transited through the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam where he held talks with the News Editor of *Daily News* and with the Deputy Director of the SHITA TA News Agency.

RELATIONS WITH DPRK STRENGTHENED

Victoria NATION in English 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The people and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have expressed their deep appreciation of Seychelles' severing of diplomatic ties with the Seoul dictatorship through the current visit to Victoria of the Korean Ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Jong Nam Ho. Mr. Jong called on President Rene at State House yesterday morning.

In a meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, on Monday morning, Ambassador Jong said that the news of Seychelles' latest diplomatic action against the Seoul regime had prompted his visit in the interest of further cementing the friendly ties between the two countries.

Ambassador Jong said that President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, his Government and people wished to inform the people and Government of Seychelles of their appreciation of Seychelles' gesture and would respond by sending a high-level Government mission to the Republic in the near future. The delegation will be led by the Korean Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Talking to our reporter after the meeting, Minister Hodoul said that the Seychelles Government was convinced that its breaking of diplomatic relations with Seoul would help the movement for the reunification of the Korean people.

"If the people of southern Korea are rebelling and as a result being massacred by a fascist and bloody dictatorship today, it is because those people do not accept the oppressive system and claim the right to be reunited with their brothers in the north," Mr. Hodoul said.

"So Seychelles will increase its support for the reunification movement. While the DPRK has no intention of intervening militarily in the south, as it has so often declared, it rightfully claims that the whole Korean people should be given the opportunity to work together."

While in Seychelles, Ambassador Jong will also officiate in the handing over of the Korean gifts to Seychelles' development struggle. The gifts--cement, tractors, trailers and harrows--which arrived in Port Victoria last weekend, were presented to President Rene by President Kim on behalf of his people during the Seychellois Head of State's official visit to the DPRK in 1978. This visit also set close ties between the two peoples on a solid footing.

While the trip to Seychelles to deliver the gifts is the M.V. Wanjuisan's maiden voyage it will not be the last. The new ship is to provide regular links between the DPRK and the Indian Ocean.

Commenting on the gifts, Minister Hodoul said that the DPRK was a very advanced and industrialised country of the developing world, as shown by the equipment donated. Ambassador Jong has promised that the DPRK will provide more assistance to our development should the Seychelles Government request it, he added.

CSO: 4420

CLOSURE OF OVERSEAS EMBASSIES PLANNED

Victoria NATION in English 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Seychelles will gradually close down all its embassies overseas with the aim of creating in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs an administration that is efficient, takes account of the country's financial possibilities and meets national objectives.

The changes will mean that unnecessary spending is reduced and that the expertise of trained people will be available at home. They will also enable the Ministry to achieve the goals in the field of international relations laid down in the policy of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Congress.

In particular Seychelles' position at the international level will be maintained and the influential moral stance it has adopted will be upheld.

The Republic will continue to stand side by side with other progressive nations to fight for a new world order and to lend its political and diplomatic support to countries that share a common interest.

The role of our ambassadors will, in effect, be maintained but in future they will be based in Seychelles and given a territorial responsibility, Foreign Minister Mr. Jacques Hodoul has announced.

Close contact will be kept up with all foreign embassies in the Republic since they are the first representatives of their countries here.

Honorary consuls will be appointed overseas, chosen first of all from Seychellois living abroad who show the competence and motivation to contribute to their country's development.

In re-appraising the work of the Foreign Ministry several factors were considered:

Firstly, the Government has always kept a close eye on public spending and as the country has advanced, the overseas missions have been seen to involve heavy expenditure. Some of the spending imposed by traditions of protocol has not always been justified.

For diplomats to represent Seychelles properly they have to be in close contact with the realities of the country. It is hard for them to do this if they are living in New York, London or Paris. As communications are so much quicker nowadays, foreign ministries tend more and more to deal with matters directly between themselves rather than go through their embassies.

Finally, trained staff now employed in overseas missions will be more useful to the Republic working at home.

Several changes will also be made in the administrative work of the Ministry. A political department will be set up to analyse and form opinions on international events.

The documentation service will be improved in the field of the politics, economics and culture of countries and international bodies.

The protocol service will achieve its rightful status under the direction of a Head of Protocol and an administrative service will be established in line with national objectives.

All these changes will mean an overall increase in staff at the Ministry, but new posts will probably not be created before the beginning of 1982.

CSO: 4420

BELGIAN GIFT FOR MAISON DU PEUPLE REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Fifty-nine tons of steel construction rods of various sizes have been donated to the Maison du Peuple project by the Belgian Ambassador to Seychelles, Viscount Georges Villain XIV, on behalf of his government.

In a short ceremony at the Maison du Peuple construction site, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Vice-President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, whose headquarters will be in the new three-storey building, thanked the Belgian Government on behalf of the Seychelles Government, the SPPF and the project's fund raising committee.

Ambassador Villain described the gift as a symbol of the Belgian Government's wish to orientate Seychellois-Belgian co-operation according to the aspirations of Seychelles. "You determine and will continue to determine what sort of co-operation you require from the Belgian Government according to your priorities," he said.

The Belgian Ambassador also said that the fact that the gift was of construction rods was a symbol of the Seychellois people marching forward to the construction of their future.

Also present at the ceremony was the chairman of the Maison du Peuple fund-raising committee, Mr. Philibert Loizeau, and Mr. David Thomas, the chairman of the project's technical committee and the liaison between the President's office and the project.

After he had guided Dr. Ferrari, Ambassador Villain and Mr. Thomas on a tour of the building site, agent Mr. Bernard Petit explained that as the steel had arrived at a late stage in the construction of the building, most of it would go to replace similar rods borrowed from the Public Works Department. However, some of the steel had been used in the second floor of the building.

The steel donated saved the project some R 200,000 in costs, he said.

Meanwhile construction is well ahead of schedule. After revising the construction programme the technical committee expect the building to be finished in December this year instead of July next year as originally planned. This is despite the fact that several modifications to the original design are being made, the most extensive being the construction of another conference hall apart from one for about 100 people originally planned.

The second conference hall, Mr. Petit said, would seat 250 people and could be used for certain international conferences as well as for the National Congress of the SPPF.

CSO: 4420

SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR ECONOMY REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 31 May 80 pp 5, 12

[Text]

LAST year was overall a good one for the economy of Seychelles. The Government's recurrent budget closed almost balanced at R.280m, the balance of payment figures were favourable due to higher tourism income and the rate of inflation in consumer prices fell compared with 1978.

These are among the facts in the first annual report of the Seychelles Monetary Authority, which has just been published.

Section one of the report surveys trends in the world economy in so far as they have a bearing on Seychelles' open economy. Problems of inflation, energy and oil prices are among the issues discussed.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS AND POLICIES

Section two, highlights of Seychelles economy, summarises the developments at home

in 1979 and reviews the conditions for further progress. In particular, reference is made to efforts to increase production and to meet the people's basic needs. The importance of pursuing a policy of balanced growth and promoting productive investments is also emphasized. In this section, it is pointed out that increasing capital expenditure of the public sector in the past two years has in fact compensated for the sluggish performance of the private sector.

MONETARY ANALYSIS

Section three is devoted to financial and monetary developments and discloses a creditable performance of the budget and moderate monetary expansion.

The report mentions that in 1979, aggregate credit expanded by 15.7 percent, while money (currency with the public and demand deposits) rose

by 21.4 percent and money supply by 19.5 percent.

The fast growth of money and money supply was brought about by acquisition of additional foreign assets by the banking system due to the consolidation of public sector external reserves in the Monetary Authority. The marked growth in time deposits, in particular, was however attributed to higher interest rates and larger foreign earnings.

Thanks to higher deposits in 1979, the commercial banks were generally more liquid than in 1978. During the second half of the year, they also improved the distribution of their loans and advances in favour of such productive areas as agriculture, fishing, manufacturing and construction while slowing down on less essential consumer loans.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The Government's recurrent budget closed almost balanced at R 280 million, while disbursements for capital expenditure were around R 138 million (representing a 50 per cent increase over 1978). Tax receipts were higher than the estimates for 1979 and comprised about 72 percent of total recurrent revenue.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Section four on balance of payment shows that the country's external account was generally in balance in 1979

thanks to higher tourism income and continued high level of public capital inflows. A small deficit of R 2.3m for the year as a whole was explained by a delay in receiving reimbursement for some imports under foreign aid.

NEW PEG FOR RUPEE

On November 5, 1979, the Seychelles rupee was united from pound sterling and pegged to the Special Drawing Right (SDR). The new rate, Rupee 8.3197 = 1 SDR, did not involve either a devaluation or a revaluation on the date of the change-over. The measure resulted in more stabilized rates for most of the currencies used in tourism and import trade. But the rate for pound sterling showed an upward trend due mainly to its appreciation vis-a-vis most other currencies and the SDR.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Section five briefly reviews the impact of economic developments on such social aspects as employment, earnings, consumer prices, and housing. Full employment and meeting such basic needs as health, education and housing are among the priority aims of the Government. Concessional housing loans continued to be granted to low-income households.

In 1979, unemployment was generally low and many vacancies in professional jobs

SEYCHELLES MONETARY AUTHORITY

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1979

CAPITAL, RESERVE AND LIABILITIES	R	R
CAPITAL		
Authorised	5,000,000.00	
Paid up		1,000,000.00
GENERAL RESERVE		7,469,585.64
CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION		56,339,108.23
DEPOSITS		
Government	723,567.76	
Banks	2,433,112.99	
Others	30,943.03	
Special	4,864,066.92	8,051,690.70
ALLOCATION OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS		1,124,820.09
OTHER LIABILITIES		3,659,452.96
		<hr/> 77,644,657.62
ASSETS		
EXTERNAL RESERVE		
Balances held abroad	17,644,452.77	
Foreign securities	47,399,053.16	
Reserve Tranche with I. M. F.	2,081,780.29	
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	708,694.89	67,833,981.11
GOLD AND SILVER COINS		2,855,512.50
DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES		
Government	2,000,000.00	
Banks	—	2,000,000.00
SEYCHELLES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		
Treasury Bills	881,580.00	
Others	1,512,700.00	2,394,280.00
OTHER ASSETS		2,560,884.01
		<hr/> 77,644,657.62

SEYCHELLES MONETARY AUTHORITY
Profit and Loss Account for the First Accounting
Period 1st December, 1978 to 31st December, 1979

R

INCOME

Commission, discount, interest and other income	9,672,853.21
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EXPENDITURE

Administrative expenses	463,354.28
Currency expenses	1,294,953.28
Depreciation and maintenance of property	61,045.91
Interest payments	24,861.87
	2,066,215.34

Net profit before appropriation	7,606,637.87
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Transfer to General Reserve	3,803,318.93
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Transfer to Government Consolidated Fund	3,803,318.94
	7,606,637.87

could hardly be filled. Earnings rose by 10 to 12 per cent but consumer prices also rose by about 13 per cent. Inflation as reflected in the rise in consumer prices was seen to have moderated in 1979 as compared to 1978 due to a combination of fiscal and monetary measures reinforced by an effective price control policy.

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE MONETARY AUTHORITY

Section 6 provides background information on the establishment of the Monetary Authority and reviews the developments in its administration and operations during the first accounting period. The

Monetary Authority was established under the Seychelles Monetary Authority Decree, 1978, on December 1, 1978, on which date it took over all the assets and liabilities of the Currency Fund. During the 13 months since its establishment, The Monetary Authority has achieved much progress and has been able to undertake nearly all the traditional functions of a central banking institution.

It managed the currency issue which had expanded during the period under report by 20.8%. It acted as bankers to the Government and the commercial banks and as depository for the rupee funds held

by the IMF. As bankers to the Government, the Monetary Authority assumed full responsibility for meeting the short-term borrowing requirements of the Government. It also introduced in October 1979, a scheme for refinancing the banks against advances made by them to the productive sectors of the economy.

The management of the external reserves of Seychelles was a major responsibility of the Monetary Authority. The process of taking over the external reserves of the Government and Special Funds had commenced during 1979. In the management of external reserves, the Monetary Authority is required by law to ensure that the reserves held, together with gold and silver coins in circulation, are not less than the equivalent of 70% of its demand liabilities. The actual reserve ratio during the period under report ranged between 83.9 percent and 109.8 percent of the demand liabilities.

As fiscal agency of the Government, the Monetary Authority handled all dealings with the International Monetary Fund on behalf of the Government and also managed the domestic Treasury Bill issue. Treasury Bills were issued in Seychelles for the first time in July 1979, thereby filling the need in the money market for top quality short-term investment. The discount

rate on 91 day Treasury Bills ranged from 8.90% to 9.45% during the report period.

The President had designated the Monetary Authority as the Registrar of Banks to administer the Banking Act of 1975. Periodical consultations were held between the Monetary Authority and the banks on various matters affecting the activities of the commercial banks. As Registrar of Banks, the Monetary Authority issued directives during the period under report requiring the banks to keep their capital funds invested in Seychelles in the prescribed manner. The Monetary Authority also encouraged the banks to expand their services to population centres outside the city area of Victoria and by the year-end one bank had utilised the permission to open two sub-offices outside Victoria.

The application of exchange restrictions on the residents of Seychelles had remained suspended since 1974. The position did not change in 1979 and the Government had repeatedly affirmed that it had no intention of reviving such exchanged restrictions.

In the sphere of research, monetary and banking statistics were systematically compiled, a periodical study of balance of payment trends was made and the Government kept informed and the publication of a Quarterly Review was commenced.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The net operating profits of the Monetary Authority for the first accounting period of 13 months amounted to R. 7.6 m. As required under the Seychelles Monetary Authority Decree, 50% of the net profits amounting to R 3.8 m was allocated to the General Reserve and the balance of R 3.8 was transferred to the Government Consolidated Fund. The Government also received over R 600,000 being part of the profits arising from a revaluation of the external assets of the Monetary Authority.

PLANS FOR 1980

A substantial expansion in activities is planned for 1980. A complete set of new currency notes in the name of the Seychelles Monetary Authority will be issued and

old notes demonetised. Greater activity is expected in the financing through the banking system of both production and export sectors. The take-over of all official reserves should be completed in 1980. Research and bank supervision functions will expand significantly. Banking legislation regulating both domestic and off shore banking will be reviewed and modernised and it is envisaged that in 1980, the Government will entrust the Monetary Authority with responsibility to promote and regulate off shore banking. To cope with the expansion in activities, more staff will be recruited and more training facilities provided. The construction of a permanent building will also receive special attention.

May 28, 1980.

BRIEFS

RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT ARRIVES--A maritime reconnaissance aircraft, the Defender, which is to work in conjunction with the patrol vessels Topaz and Junon, has arrived in the Republic. The aircraft, a reconnaissance version of the well known Britten-Norman Islander, was flown from London by one of our pilots, making stopovers in several places including Astove Island, before arriving here last Tuesday. The Defender was purchased through a UK/Seychelles loan. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 13 Jun 80 p 1]

GUINEAN TEACHERS ARRIVE--Fourteen new Guinean teachers recently arrived in the Republic to work in the field of education. They join the other expatriates who started work here earlier this year, bringing the number of foreign teachers in Seychelles to around 110. The new Guineans will teach French, History and Geography and they will be here on a two-year contract. Two of them have been sent to Praslin, one to La Digue and the rest to various schools on Mahe. This is part of the Government's continuing effort to upgrade teaching in the various districts' schools to the proper level. To compensate for the lack of adequate qualified Seychellois teachers, expatriate teachers are being recruited while our own teachers are being trained. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 31 May 80 p 2]

DESROCHES LUMBER SHIPMENT--Three thousand casuarina planks from Desroches Island were unloaded yesterday morning at Mahe Quay from the inter-island ferry Cinq Juin. The planks arrived in Port Victoria last Thursday and since then the Cinq Juin has been lying at anchor waiting for a cargo ship to leave so as to get a berth. The planks will be transported to the Seychelles Timber Company's saw mill at Grand Anse. The Desroches mobile saw mill started work in April last year and has since been steadily cutting down and sawing up the government-owned island's wealth of casuarina trees. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 10 Jun 80 p 2]

RESEARCH-DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL--Plans for a National Research and Development Council in Seychelles are now in the final stages. One of its main tasks will be to advise the Government on a national research policy which will ensure that the results of experimental work will be applied for the welfare of the people of the Republic. Legislation to set up the Council will come before the People's Assembly and, on approval, the Minister of Planning and Development will be empowered to appoint its members. Other work of the Council will be to collect information on research of relevance to Seychelles, to publish research finding and to maintain relations with research and development bodies in other countries. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 10 Jun 80 p 2]

FRG REFUGEE SURVEY, 100 ASSISTANCE NOTED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday

A parliamentary delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany paid a three-day visit to the Somali Democratic Republic probing the extent of the refugee problem in Somalia. Led by Mr. Gottfried Koster the delegation visited some of the refugee camps.

The Chairman of the People's Assembly Jaalle Ismail Ali Abokor received the delegation from the sub-committee for Humanitarian Affairs of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Federal Republic of German Parliament.

The People's Assembly Chairman and members of the FRG Parliamentary delegation exchanged views on the occasion on ways of further strengthening relations between the two countries and their parliaments.

Jaalle Ismail expressed thanks to the government and people of the Federal Republic of Germany for their selfless humanitarian assistance to the refugees in Somalia.

The delegation was also received by the Minister of Local Governments and Rural Development Jaalle Jama Mohamed Ghalib.

The Minister briefed the delegation about the root cause of the refugee influx in Somalia and the considerable burden they have put on this country's resources.

Jaalle Jama pointed out that in addition to those located in camps, large numbers of the refugees, who were displaced by Abyssinian oppression, are scattered in the various regions and districts of the country.

Meanwhile — The President of the International Christian Organisation for aid, Mr. Joe Boss told reporters here that his organisation extended a 28 ton badly needed material such as medicine, food, clothing and blankets to the refugees in the SDR.

Mr. Boss further added that his organisation reached a decision on the immediate provision of 1 million dollars material aid to save the lives of the suffering refugees.

During his visit to the Refugee camps in the country, Mr. Boss revealed that he was shocked by what he saw there and this, therefore, convinced him to the necessity of increasing the aid they were formerly offering.

He thanked the government and people of Somalia for their selfless, humanitarian efforts to help the refugees that have flooded their country which he described as the gravest and most serious of all that he saw in the world.

— (SONNA) —

BRIEFS

DESALINIZATION AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--Mogadishu, June 4--The Governments of the Somali Democratic Republic and Finland have today signed here an agreement on the desalination of the sea water at Jasira, 18 km South-West of the Capital. The project, intended to cater for the workers of the new Electric power station at Jasira, will produce 950 litres of potable water every hour. The agreement was signed on the Somali side by the Assistant Minister of the State Planning, Jaalle Mohamed Omer Jama, and on the other side by Miss Lisa Makela, a counsellor for International Cooperation development at the Finnish Foreign Ministry.--SONNA [Text] [Mogadishu HERCAN in English 6 Jun 80 p 2]

CSU: 4420

REPORTAGE ON PARTY ELECTIONS

Problems in Western Province

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Text] This year's Party elections in the North-Western Province could flop.

Out of 1,168 sections which should go to the polls, it is possible to hold elections in only 472 sections--meaning that more than half of the area will not have elected representatives.

The elections are crucial to the implementation of the proposed integrated local government system which is supposed to bring power to the people.

Provincial political secretary Mr Musole Kanyungulu said in Solwezi yesterday that the current voters' registration campaign was leading to a road-block. Most of the sections did not have enough UNIP members to warrant elections.

Mr Kanyungulu indicated that elections for the UNIP Youth League officials would be even more disastrous because most areas have either too few league card holders, or those who were there felt that since they already had cards for the main body they did not need any.

In a concerted effort to boost the elections prospects, all district agricultural shows in the province have been cancelled so that all Government and Party officials could be deployed in the voters' registration.

The province has a population of 266,000 but by last year's count only 14,000 were UNIP members and 7,500 belonged to the Youth League. The provincial political secretary said: "The problem is that this is not like a general election in which all Zambians carrying a voters' card vote. In these elections only people holding current Party cards can vote."

he said despite the poor prospects, officials would not force people to buy UNIP cards but those willing would still vote if they had a card by the June 15 registration deadline.

The province has 70 wards. Elections will not be possible in any section in four wards in Zambezi district because of floods.

Mr Kanyungulu said Freedom House had been informed of the difficulties, and it was hoped fresh dates would be set for voting where this was not possible now.

In some sections it was found that only one person was a member of the Party.

As for the Youth League, most eligible people said they saw no difference between membership of UNIP and of the league, said Mr Kanyungulu.

In Monze, the Party has drawn up a new strategy of mobilising the masses to ensure the success of the forthcoming Party elections, secretary Mr Asford Monda said, according to Zana.

Mr Monda appealed to chiefs, Party leaders, village headmen and councillors to mobilise the masses.

He said Party leaders should ensure that meetings addressed by the three groups were well attended because of the importance of the elections.

Proper Preparation Urged

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

It would be a great tragedy for UNIP and Zambia if the forthcoming Party elections at the grassroot level were to fail for lack of proper preparation.

It will be on the successful outcome of those elections that the much-talked-about decentralisation, taking "power to the people", will largely depend.

It is to be hoped therefore that all MCCs in charge of the provinces are not sparing any efforts in ensuring that the various Party registers are completed properly and in time.

They have the added and more cumbersome task of fully explaining to the masses what decentralisation will actually mean and what will be

expected of Party leaders at all levels.

This week President Kaunda visited the Copperbelt to see for himself what was being done in this respect.

He inspected Party registers at the ward, branch and section levels in Kitwe and Chingola, and made impassioned pleas for effective, strong Party organisation.

He was satisfied with what he saw and said as much. What impressed him most in Kitwe's Kwacha and Chingola's Maiteneke ward was the non-tribal composition of the Party registers.

The balance of representation of the various tribes in these two wards was almost unique. That is as it should be.

But if the Party is strong on the Copperbelt, at least at the grassroots level, the same cannot be said of other urban areas let alone the rural areas where the scattered nature of the population causes its own peculiar organisational problems.

Already there are disturbing reports that Party elections in the North-Western Province could be a flop with only 472 sections, less than half of the total, poised for the elections.

There may be valid reasons for that poor prospect, but that is not to say problems cannot be solved somewhat.

The President emphasised on the Copperbelt that at no time has the strength of the Party been more essential than now when decentralisation is about to be introduced.

Zambia has as yet to win her economic battle.

This can only be fought by a UNIP strongly organised by dedicated officials striving for the unity that was the Party's strength 21 years ago.

This means that every Party leader must throw himself with real vigour into the task of making the Party strong in his area. Such strength is only achieved by effectively organising elections.

This is a testing time for UNIP and Zambia. Let us build a powerful UNIP and ensure that decentralisation does not bring in its wake factionalism or the destruction of the state.

Nationwide Vote Scheduled

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The forthcoming Party elections will be held throughout the country in spite of numerous problems that have cropped up, Central Committee member Mr Bib Litana, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Litana, who is chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee, said it was important that the elections succeeded because they had a purpose to achieve.

Addressing a Press briefing jointly with director of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe at Freedom House, Mr Litana said: "The elections will take place despite the numerous problems that have come up."

He said the elections would be crucial to the smooth implementation of the new decentralised government system, adding that inaccessible areas would be treated as 'special cases' and polls in

these places would be held at a later date.

Efforts were being made by the Party to reach all places, he added.

Last month Senanga governor, Mr Samuel Wamwi, told the *Sunday Times* that Sinjimbela, Mulele, Mutomeno, Mbume and Kaongamashi were among the inaccessible areas where it would be difficult to hold elections because of the prevailing security situation.

He urged the Central Committee to make a decision whether the Party elections should go ahead or not, saying holding the polls in the areas at the time "was impossible."

Mr Litana said: "This briefing has been deliberately arranged to ask the Press to

help us. We have always relied on the Press. Even in the past presidential elections, it was not going to be possible for us to achieve so much without them."

Mr Litana announced nomination dates and polls for the section, branch and ward elections to usher in the new system.

Main body

Nominations for sections will be from June 25 to 30 for the main body, Youth and Women Leagues. At the branch level, nominations for the main body will be on September 5, and August 10 for the Youth and Women Leagues, while those for wards will take place on October 6.

Elections for the sections will be held from July 21 to July 23, on September 15 for the branches and October 21 for the wards.

The system of voting in the section and branch elections is called "parade system" in which candidates will stand in front of voters' cards bearing letters to identify them. Voters will then write down the letter of the candidate they prefer.

He urged aspiring candidates to obtain nomination forms from electoral officers (district secretaries) their assistants, or from Party offices.

Applications to contest would be lodged with constituency committees for the section, regional committees for the branch, and district political committees for wards.

And Mr Mbewe said unlike the other two elections covered by Acts of Parliament (parliamentary and local government) the current ones would be held under the supervision of the Party electoral commission.

He said the present elections would not be held under an Act of Parliament laying down the procedure and mechanics for carrying out the polls, because the regulations covering them were not yet printed.

"It is not true that there is no provision for the elections, the provision is there. What is not there is the method of going about them. So in this case, people have to be very attentive so that they will know how to go about the elections," said Mr Mbewe.

He denied that the elections had been postponed before, saying that this was another misconception by the Press. "What was postponed was the programme of the Party because of the rains, impassable roads and other factors. The Party had not been able to complete registration of sections," he added.

Mr Mbewe said time was a very important factor adding: "We do not have much time. This is not an election to which voters go as they wish, they have to

be all there at one time to make the parade system work."

He did not expect the elections to go without hitches because nothing worked 100 per cent perfectly, but the Party expected the procedure to work very well.

Mr Mbewe explained that it had not been possible to hold the elections under the normal conventional methods because of a number of factors.

The use of ballot boxes and proper election symbols other than letters would have been difficult, as for sectional and branch polls it was because the number of voters were few at each polling station which would have meant opening and sealing of the boxes too frequently.

The other reason was that it would have cost the Party and its Government a lot of money to print ballot papers and have them transported to various centres.

'TIMES' DEPLORES LABOR STRIKES, SLOWDOWNS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE nation will sigh with relief at the news that a looming strike by PTC workers has been averted, even if only temporarily.

Also, the decision by the Ndola senior doctors to continue manning the casualty department despite the "go-slow" by their junior colleagues is commendable and gratifying.

In both cases the good sense and concern for others has triumphed over narrow selfish interests of a few. We hope that spirit permeates through other workers.

This raises vital questions. After one solid month should the "go-slow" by the junior doctors be allowed to continue to cripple operations at Lusaka's UTH, Ndola and Kitwe Central hospitals?

Haven't the junior doctors made their valid impression if any were needed? Haven't the authorities given the necessary assurances that they are "seriously" looking into the plight of the junior doctors?

Must the nation be held to ransom by the "ultimatum precedent" created by the junior doctors and now being copied by all and sundry? What is the definition of an essential worker anyway?

Both sides must ponder these questions seriously, but whichever way it goes the nation at large must not be allowed to suffer. Its interests are paramount even if that means striking a few doctors off the register to practise.

To all other workers or unions contemplating on "go-slows", ultimatums and other forms of coercion for whatever cause, a word of caution is necessary.

It is recognised that trade unionism is international. But that does not require it to be anti-national. Unions and worker associations cannot and should not be alien groups in any country.

Defence, not defiance, should be the motto of the workers in their plight to ensure that their rights are protected and their conditions of service are improved by those in authority.

"Go slows", ultimatums and strikes, legal and illegal, are ferocious animals that workers must know will destroy them in the final analysis.

What is needed is honest, straightforward negotiating by both sides to any issue. Trickery or jiggery-pokery of any kind can only succeed once at the most.

Even if it succeeds at all, in return for that single act of dishonesty, there will be many years of bitterness, suspicion and unnecessary obstinacy which will never be resolved until one side can lay a wreath on the other's grave.

Let that not happen in Zambia at all.

CIVIL SERVICE DISPUTE WITH GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jun 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Civil Servants Union of Zambia has declared a dispute with the Government for announcing an administrative committee of inquiry into salary structure and conditions of service for public service workers without consulting the union.

The union has vowed not to cooperate with members of the committee and has sent circulars to all branches, instructing them to comply with the decision of the national executive.

"We have rejected the committee totally and all our members have been advised accordingly," union national trustee Miss Bertha Bwalya said yesterday.

At the Government stores branch members welcomed the union decision during a meeting addressed by their chairman Mr Weston Moyo.

In an attack on the Government, Mr Moyo told the cheering members that their refusal to cooperate with the committee announced by secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima last month, was final. "Whoever tries to revive this committee will be burnt," he warned.

Mr Moyo accused the Government of violating the recognition agreement it signed with the union under which no decision would be made by either side unilaterally.

"We have declared a dispute with the Government because the appointment of an administrative committee of inquiry without consulting us has been a violation of that agreement," Mr Moyo said.

He added: "Nobody is going to fool us unless some of us fail to understand our rights. The Government is fooling us because of the notion that the majority of civil servants are not adequately educated."

"But to prove to them that some of us are well educated, no civil servant is going to cooperate with members of the committee. If you don't do what we are saying, you will be burnt," he told members.

Charged

"Telex circulars have been sent to all branches informing them of the decision made by the national executive," he said.

Mr Moyo charged that there were "many things" Cabinet Office had done without consulting the union. He claimed that the appointment of the administrative committee would result in redundancies. "Nothing good will come from it," he said.

He said those in doubt should read the contents of the statement made by Mr Willima when he announced the appointment of the committee.

Mr Moyo said: "Some of you are going to be confused for decades. We want the Government to change the whole system. We are not playing at all."

Mr Willima was not available for comment.

UNION FEARS LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTEGRATION MOVE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jun 80 p 5

[Text]

THE proposed integrated system of local government has been received with apprehension by the 25,000 strong Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union (ZULAWU) because it does not know it will fit in the new structure.

The union said the Party had not explained the relationship between the present unionised council workers and the UNIP cadres who would come in after the elections.

"We are worried because we have had no written explanation from the Party on what will be our role in the new system of local government," the union's general secretary, Mr Ndawa Soko said.

He said this on Saturday in a radio interview.

New system

Mr Soko said the Party had not told the union how the new system would operate and how unionised workers would fit in.

All that had been done, he said, was the drawing up of new wards and the registration of card carrying members of the Party in readiness for the elections scheduled for October.

Meanwhile, some hotel owners have not backdated

workers' arrears under the K156 wage agreement reached between the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and the Government.

Chairman of the Hotel Catering Workers Union of Zambia, Mr Kenan Musesa, termed this action by some hotels, motels, restaurants, clubs and bars as delaying tactics to violate the provisions of the K156 contained in the Turner report.

Mr Musesa, who warned that such attitudes could trigger off a nation-wide strike, said his union would call for an emergency meeting to plan action since phase two of the Turner report would expire next month.

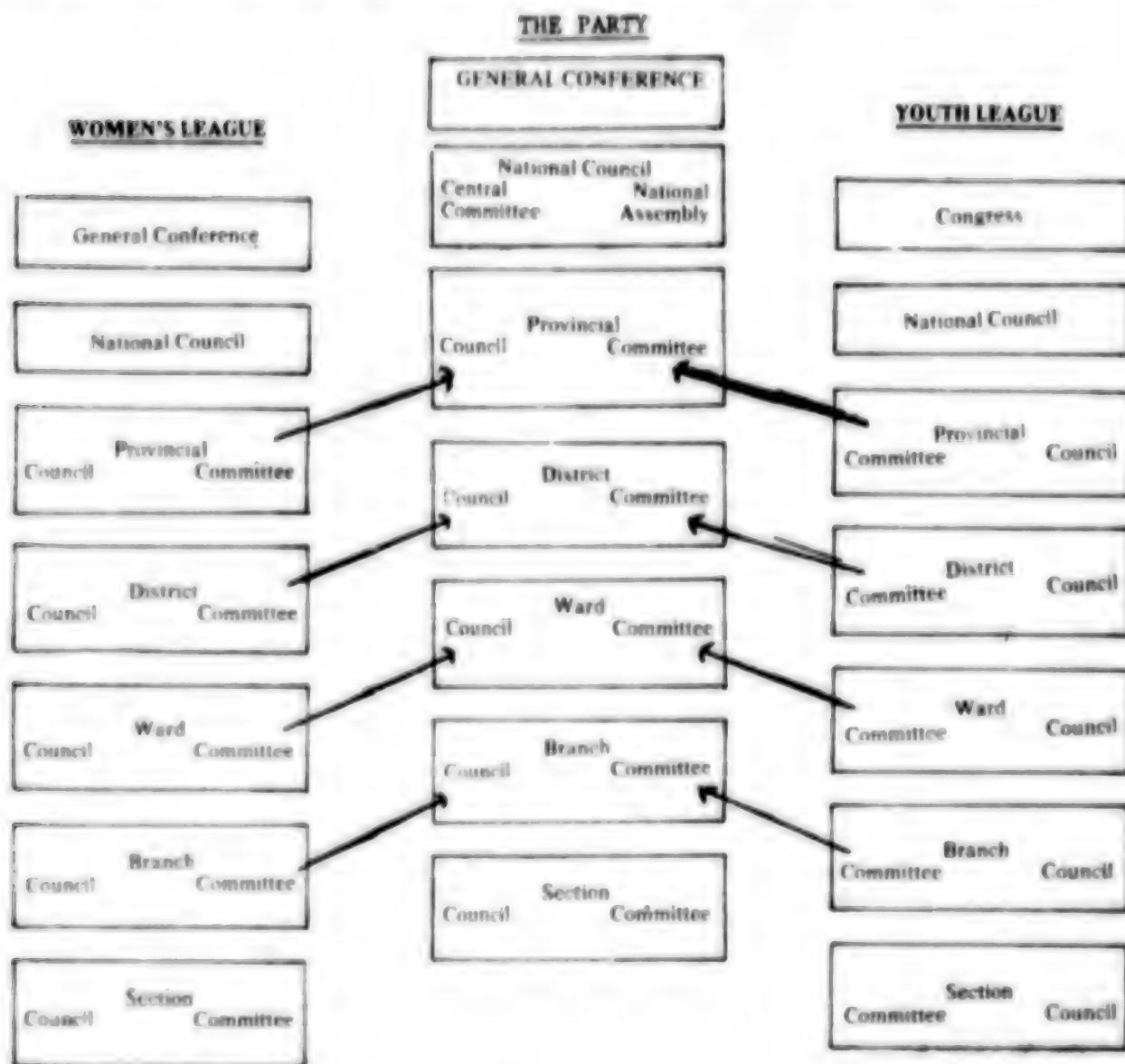
"We must warn the managements of these institutions that they are not only victimising the starved workers but are also violating Government policies on wages and incomes.

"Some managements have even decided to sack workers in hotels whom they have labelled as ring leaders," he said. — Zana.

PARTY DECENTRALIZATION CHARTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The sections, branches and wards to be formed in the decentralised set up are intended to act as focal points for achieving the main tasks of the Party—to harness the people in improving their own living conditions and protect themselves from internal and or external destructive forces. The chart shows how the sections, branches and wards will interact.



PARTY CENSURES BEYANI FOR ALLEGATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee has reprimanded Minister of State for Works and Supply, Mr Maxwell Beyani, for alleging that three of its members were wrecking the Party in Southern Province.

Mr. Beyani who is Member of Parliament for Sinazongwe made the accusation against Southern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Mungoni Liso, chairman of Elections, Strategy and Publicity Sub-Committee, Mr Rob Litana and Chairman of the Youth and Sport Sub-Committee, Mr. Nalumino Mundia, after a meeting the trio addressed in Bwengwa last year.

During the meeting, the three leaders who held a series of other meetings in the province to find out why most parts of the area voted "No" for President Kaunda, were reportedly booed by the audience.

In a statement issued in Lusaka yesterday, a Freedom House spokesman said: "The Central Committee has reprimanded Mr Maxwell Beyani following his statement made in the *Times of Zambia* last year entitled 'nobody can cow south'."

"The Central Committee found that Mr Beyani's statement violated regulation 32 (N) and (O) of the Party constitution in that it constituted, in the opinion of the Central Committee, an attack on another member of the Party in relation to the discharge of his functions in UNIP."

"For this reason, the Central Committee has reprimanded the minister in

writing for that offence and has informed him that the Central Committee would not hesitate to impose upon him a more severe punishment in the event of his committing another disciplinary offence."

Mr Beyani, who defended the "No" votes, had said if the booing against the Central Committee members as reported in the *Times* was true, then Mr Liso, Mr Litana and Mr Mundia did not go to Southern Province to build "but to destroy the well-built image of the most peace-loving people."

Said Mr Beyani: "The people of the Southern Province must not be victims of men and women you have sent to organize the province for failing to have reached the people in most rural voting areas — except on tarred roads and townships where there are provisions for green pastures."

Accusing the three leaders of allegedly "daunting the masses" in the province by what he termed as their "divide and rule" expressions, Mr Beyani charged that provincialism, nepotism and tribalism must be ruled out for the sake of unity in the province.

These vices, he added, did not exist in the province, neither were they the cause of more 'No' votes in some areas. "Southern Province is much more united than other provinces where some leaders are big tribalists," Mr Beyani charged.

After this onslaught on leaders, Mr Litana told a news conference at Freedom House that Mr Beyani had been summoned to appear before the Party's supreme disciplinary committee.

"If the honourable Minister of State has become a self-appointed spokesman for the Southern Province, then, he will be charged according to our Party's constitution," said Mr Litana.

He said: "Honourable Beyani did not attend any of our meetings in Southern Province.

COMMERCIAL FISHING ON KARIBA LAUNCHED

Times of Zambia in English 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Lead] Commercial fishing for kapenta on Lake Kariba is to start with immediate effect, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources announced yesterday.

A ministry spokesman said the director of fisheries would give licenses to people and companies which had applied to fish kapenta on the lake.

The ministry has designated three zones within which licencees would operate. They are Siavonga, Chipepo and Sinazongwe.

Although kapenta from Lake Tanganyika was introduced in Lake Kariba by 1969, it has not been possible to fish in the lake because of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle.

Meanwhile, pandemonium broke out among marketeers in Kabwe over a decision by some of them to defy the boycott of fish scales.

Trouble started when some marketeers at the mine market tried to snatch scales from those who forced their way to sell fresh fish.

But fresh fish vendors who claimed to have just arrived from Lukanga swamps argued that they were not aware of the boycott and that they should be given time to dispose of

their catch to prevent it from rotting.

But marketeers shouted in unison "traitors" to those who were allegedly bent on defeating their cause of boycott.

The vendors later took to the streets and sold fish in hand-fuls.

Fish union officials confirmed "pockets of resistance" but noted that at least 95 per cent of members were behind the boycott.

A survey showed that most fish stalls at various markets were closed.

On the Copperbelt marketeers were reported willing to join their colleagues in boycotting fish sales if alleged brutality by price inspectors did not stop.

Zambia Fisheries and Marketeers Union (ZFMU) Copperbelt area secretary Mr

Cletus Mulenga issued the warning in Ndola yesterday.

About 400 Kabwe marketeers marched to ZFMU offices on Monday where they declared their stand and denounced the inspectors' action as inhuman after 40 marketeers were rounded up by armed police for over-charging.

Scow price inspector for Central Province Mr Levy Chimbalanga has turned down a request by union officials to pardon the marketeers.

Mr Chimbalanga told a four-man delegation led by the union's area secretary Mr Stanley Makumba that if they were forgiven, exploitation would continue.

He urged officials to educate their members. — Times Reporter Zana.

POOR ROADS RETARD LUAPULA PROGRESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jun 80 p 7

[Text]

A MEMBER of Parliament in Luapula Province has complained about delays in starting feasibility studies on the construction of the Mansa - Mwense - Nchelenge Road, saying it was now six months since the National Assembly approved K100,000 for the project.

Mwansabombwe MP Mr Edward Muonga said people in the province had been waiting to see some work start on the project because the present bad roads in the province retarded development.

He said Parliament approved the money at the beginning of the year for use on feasibility studies of the road which was normally impassable during the rainy season. "It is not a single official who has been seen carrying out any studies."

And in May last year, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wilson Chakulwa, said Canadian technical staff and equipment for road projects in the Province had started to arrive following an agreement signed between Zambia and Canada.

Mr Chakulwa had said that the Canadian experts would

improve roads leading to major fishing camps in the province so that communication problems in the areas could be eased.

Mr Muonga said it was difficult for anybody to discuss or encourage vital development projects in the province when the roads were in a bad state and promises made for many years never seem to materialise.

Because of bad roads, a Zambia National Wholesale and Marketing Company depot opened last year had now been downgraded because the big trucks that were supposed to deliver goods there have not been doing so due to poor roads.

"People don't like to hear about feasibility studies all the time, but would like to see work start."

"I feel very strongly about this because I think it is high time that Luapula Province people started to enjoy well serviced medical centres, schools and tarred roads like in other areas," he said.

A spokesman in the office of the provincial commissioner of works in Mansa announced yesterday that the Chembe pontoon had been closed for engine repairs.

He said traffic would resume today.

Chief Chitanda of Kabwe Rural has appealed to Namboard to start delivering farming implements to his area before the rainy season when roads become impassable. Zana reports.

The chief made the appeal when he commented on the poor roads, saying that Namboard might not even collect produce from his area.

Chief Chitanda claimed that Namboard has in the past failed to deliver seed maize because they started with areas that had good roads and by the time they got to his area, roads were already impassable.

He complained that Mukuni Rural council which promised to grade the roads immediately after the rains had not done so.

"My people have a lot of produce to supply to towns but because of poor roads, they are unable to sell their fish, mangoes, bananas, cattle and vegetables," he said.

Chief Chitanda said some patients from Chitanda Rural health centre got to Mwanichisompola and Kabwe General hospitals in a serious state or even died on the way because of the poor roads.

The chief urged the Party and its Government to grade the roads so that private bus operators could start going there.

Chief Chitanda also called on the Government to provide his "kapason" with uniforms.

● The "Lima" programme can achieve good results if people were prepared to reduce dependence on imported food, a traditional ruler in Ndola Rural said.

Chief Kalunkumya said that people in his area had worked hard to produce enough food to feed their families this year because they had worked within the framework of the "lima" programme.

DANISH CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jun 80 p 7

{Text}

FINANCE Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane yesterday paid tribute to Denmark for her contribution towards Zambia's development programmes.

The minister, speaking at his office when he signed a K7.6 million loan agreement with Danish ambassador to Zambia, Mr Bjoern Olsen, said that Zambia was happy to note that Denmark had identified herself with the aspirations of the Zambian people.

He told the ambassador that the K7.6 million interest free loan would be used on development projects under the Third National Development Plan.

The loan which was a continuation of the first signed by the two countries 13 years ago, would be used to replace and repair worn-out equipment in a number of parastatal companies.

Part of the loan covered supply of parts and repairs to equipment used by Chilanga Cement, and repairs to the Livingstone abattoir of the Cold Storage Board of Zambia.

The loan covered installation of a milk collection plant of the Dairy Produce Board, installation of a mango processing plant by Zamhort in Mongu, and replacement of dyeing machine and treatment plant by Kafue Textiles.

"Grateful"

The minister said: "We are grateful that Denmark has been able to come to our assistance. We welcome this assistance particularly that you have been able to fly all the way to Lusaka to sign the agreement."

Mr Olsen, who is based in Dar es Salaam, said his country was happy with the warm relations between Denmark and Zambia, adding that the two nations cooperate in various fields including agriculture and education.

He hoped now that the liberation war for Zimbabwe was over, Zambia would experience accelerated development.

TRAINS SCHEDULE LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT RUNS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 80 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways has taken measures to avoid deaths of livestock in transit as a result of alleged delays in conveying them from Southern Province to the Copperbelt.

The measures include the introduction of two special trains with immediate effect to speed up the transportation of cattle and fowls.

This was confirmed in Katwe yesterday by a railways spokesman who said that past incidents in which livestock died on the way should not arise.

"The move has been effected because of delays previously experienced when cattle had to be transported with other consignments.

"But with the introduction of special livestock trains, delays will be eliminated and animals will no longer die," he said.

Clear

The spokesman said the trains would clear loaded wagons of livestock from all points in Southern Province on Mondays and Thursdays.

The trains would leave Livingstone on Mondays and Thursdays at 07.30 hours and arrive in Ndola at 15.00 hours. They will leave Ndola on Tuesdays and Fridays at 19.00 hours arriving in Livingstone at 03.30 on Thursdays and Sundays.

The spokesman appealed to customers to cooperate with railways traffic coordinators and other officials to ensure the smooth operation of the new service.

He said the livestock trains would be restricted to 1,000 tonnes, more than 40 to 35 wagons would be offered for the exercise.

The spokesman said in case of failure or other mechanical problems efforts would be made to deploy other locomotives.

"It is strongly suggested that superintendents assign responsible staff to ensure that this special service operates properly and hold those officers personally accountable for any shortcomings," he said.

Railways district control staff have been instructed to monitor every movement of livestock trains in both directions to ensure safe handling of animals.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE MAY GROW OWN MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jun 80 p 5

[Text]

NORTH-Western Province which at the moment gets 90 per cent of its maize requirements from other provinces may soon start to grow her own maize.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD, has earmarked the province for major food schemes.

The fund's schemes include:

Providing improved credit facilities for farmers through the Agricultural Finance Company;

Because low agricultural production has been caused by excessive acid in the soils the fund will start large scale lime extraction for the affected areas.

The fund will improve feeder roads to give farmers access to the market and at the same time ensure that farm requisites and implements were made readily available.

North-Western Province permanent secretary Mr Bishop Chabafwimbi said in Solwezi yesterday that it had already been agreed that for the scheme to succeed it was necessary to overhaul the existing funding and marketing institutions like the AFC and Zamhort.

The IFAD, which is an agency of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, would concentrate operations in Solwezi, Mwinilunga and Kasempa. Similar projects would be undertaken in other districts.

At the moment the province produces only 31,000 bags of maize against an annual requirement of 300,000 bags. Production of other crops is equally small.

Experts from IFAD will present their final report to the Government next month. An appraisal team would come in September and the projects should start next year.

Some of the problems the province faced were lack of extension workers, late delivery of farm requisites like fertiliser and ineffective marketing and transportation system.

"The IFAD projects are designed to compliment the existing activities," said the permanent secretary.

Funds would be made available for providing more extension workers, training farmers and agricultural assistants and setting up revolving credit facilities and creating effective input distribution, he said.

Emphasis would be on developing small-scale farmers. The schemes would improve the production of local crops without having to introduce new ones.

A new research station would also be set up to back up the one in Mwinilunga which is considered inadequate.

MASS MEDIA IMPROVEMENTS DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] There is no doubt that many people are happy that the construction of the mass media complex is progressing satisfactorily.

Many of us have criticised Zambia Broadcasting Services for technical and production faults which have been mainly responsible for the Media's falling standards.

Several suggestions have been made to improve the operations of ZBS and cure apparent professional malaise that is slowly crippling the network. But none of these solutions seem to be as valid as the suggestion that ZBS should become a corporation.

The role of ZBS in national development projects such as the recently announced "Operation Food Production" cannot be over emphasised. Many people in Zambia are realising how important it is to use their national mass media to communicate information on development. This obviously means a major expansion of ZBS operations.

It must be noted that the construction of the mass media complex is not a complete solution to the problems ZBS is facing. With the human problems arising mainly out of poor conditions of service and death of professionalism, no amount of modern studio facilities and latest television equipment can change current operations.

It is because of this reality that rumours that ZBS may be turned into a corporation should be received as the best rumours of the decade.

The present administrative and professional structure at ZBS do not go well for an institution dealing with mass communication in the modern world. We all want the organisation to perform wonders which have never been done before.

We have used a civil service structure and slapped it on a system where individual competence and hardwork must be rewarded not through the availability of vacant posts. It has failed to work. We are dealing with a profession where talent and individual initiative must be rewarded and not according to how long one has served in the system.

The civil service structure literally crippled ZBS especially in television.

In order to regard those who have occupied the same posts for many years, there is nothing one can do if one is to keep these men at ZBS but to move them up even into areas where they will have nothing really meaningful to show their mantle.

The only logical thing would have been to have a large scale where, for instance, cameramen can fetch as much as the top programmes administrators.

That can only happen if ZBS were to become a corporation. At the moment it cannot recruit professional trained cameramen who can demand more than K6,000 a year, for instance. There is no reason why this cannot happen if the role of a cameraman is clearly understood.

At the moment ZBS seems to have no producers in the real sense of professional broadcasting. If a man is to produce drama, for example, he must have many years of training not only in how to produce drama but how to write drama scripts.

If a man is to produce music programmes he must at least have studied music and have a wide background of music as an art. All these people may have to be graduates of universities and performing arts colleges.

Obviously under the current ZBS structure such manpower cannot be considered as essential. Only a corporation will have the money to employ graduates from the University of Zambia who have majored in drama.

The first group of such professionals graduated from the University of Zambia this year. Evelyn Hone College has been offering a three-year course in music. Graduates of such a course should have been employed by ZBS but can anybody with such qualifications accept the present salaries of producers and programme directors?

There is need for the proper management of transport and enforcement of discipline among drivers. We cannot talk of modern mass communication and efficiency when announcers have to hitch-hike to the studio very early in the morning.

There are many times our TV reporters have hitched to and from important events.

Z B S' advertising section cannot be expected to do anything better than what it has done so far. There is no way people can advertise with T V Z, for instance, if the advertising section cannot go to find the customers. Even when the customers come to Z B S the choice of voices and graphic artists have been most disappointing.

There is virtually no commercial drive because this section is administered like any other accounts section in Government departments. Only a corporation can turn this section into a money spinner for both television and radio.

At the moment it seems that Z B S has neither a research section nor a section responsible for evaluating existing programmes and of approaching companies to sponsor existing or new programmes.

Such sections may not be considered essential under the current establishment but they are very vital if the content of most locally produced programmes is to improve and if they are to be relevant to the needs of the country.

Not many companies know what programmes they can sponsor and so a team of specialists should be employed to visit firms and offer ideas

on what they could sponsor. Only by getting more financial institutions and organisations to sponsor entertainment programmes can we make T V Z really Zambian.

At the moment TVZ is merely a projection room of foreign films some of which are so poor that one would think TVZ is a private firm of Western film distributors.

Surely everybody knows that West Africa has made so many good commercial films about the continent. These never show on TVZ just as films made in the East are never given a chance at all. And it is as if Zambian dramatists, actors and musicians do not exist.

It is annoying that whenever there is a breakdown of communication between Lusaka and Kitwe, or a locally produced programme is not ready, the filler films used are the over-used "A little Night Music", "Music Box" or some foreign propaganda film.

The under-utilisation of equipment and studio facilities at Z B S is unfortunate. Because of the Monday to Friday work structure, most equipment and studios are not used on Saturday and Sunday.

Those who have tried to produce TV dramas and musicals are familiar with the absence of costume designers, make-up specialists and scenic constructors. There is even no room where artists can change.

Somehow it seems these specialists and facilities are not considered essential. Of course this is as a result of TVZ dependence on foreign films. One cannot see things in this specialist area changing if Z B S remains what it is because these essential workers will not be included on the establishment. Even if they were to be included, one does not expect special workers being paid more than K7,000 a year which they would obviously ask for.

The administrative structure is so civil service oriented that it cannot be expected to be adventurous and experimental in approach to producing material for viewers and listeners. Only structure based on experience in business, technical and artistic execution of this specialised media can be expected to lead operations to a high standard.

Civil service administrative excellency is an advantage but not really the best in such a venture.

If Z B S should become a corporation present workers from top administrators to the sweeper must be sacked and asked to re-apply.

A board of experts in "modern" mass communication would have to be hired to consider the suitability of each applicant.

This board may have to comprise experts from other countries. We cannot take chances again. Zambia has no more money to waste.

PROBE OF TIKA STEEL PROJECT SCANDAL REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

THE scandal over the K122 million Tika steel and iron project deepened this week with fresh revelations that Zesco spent about K4.5 million to erect pylons for transmission lines half-way to the site of the mine.

This brings to about K8 million the amount of money the Government spent on the "stillborn" project.

A fortnight ago, it was reported that the Ministry of Finance had refused to release funds for the venture because both private and Government experts had condemned it as unviable.

Highly placed sources said an executive at the Bank of Zambia manoeuvred with a senior Government adviser to have the funds released for the project which had been abandoned after the Government spent more than K3.9 million on initiating it.

The venture would have pushed up Zambia's already runaway oil bill, and large sums of money would have been additionally spent on storage facilities.

Other Government sources expressed surprise that even after the project had been known to be a non-starter UNIP went ahead and lent Tika K1.5 million in 1977.

Despite the large sums of money spent on the now controversial Tika project a **Sunday Times** team which visited the site this week found no evidence of any exploration or prospecting having been done.

At the site where the iron ore deposits are supposed to be located the original jungle still stands without any signs of bush clearing in preparation for initial mining works.

But 40 kilometres from the site one of Zambia's most luxurious and expensive housing complexes has been built. And with the abandonment of the mining project the complex has been deserted.

The **Sunday Times** team found ten mansions, of the most luxurious architecture abandoned across the Mwumbezhi River 100 kilometres from Solwezi. These were designed for senior mine staff.

About two kilometres on the other side of the river are another ten high cost houses apparently for senior Zambian staff. These are separated by the road from nine medium cost houses and four large flats built to house 16 families.

Housing

But the most expensive building at the housing complex is the guest house — a massive mansion with 16 bedrooms. There is an equally splendid mine mess which is now being used as a police post.

The complex had been left unguarded but following a spate of burglaries, two security guards have been retained on the payroll of the Ministry of Mines.

In Solwezi, provincial Government officials said they had recommended to the Government to use the abandoned houses as a sub boma.

They have not received a reply from the Government, but it is conceded this would be the most expensive sub boma in Zambia and one which had not been specifically planned for.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY OF NAMBOARD INCREASED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT subsidy to Namboard will shoot up from the K75 million in this year's budget estimates to about K100 million, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Alexander Chikwanda confirmed yesterday.

Namboard's worsening bite into the treasury will be caused by the rising cost of importing food and agricultural requisites.

Out of the K100 million operational expenditure, at least K16 million will be in salaries.

Mr Chikwanda reiterated the remarks of the Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane in his budget speech five months ago that Namboard was depleting the Government treasury, and added that there was a need for a radical re-organisation.

But as Mr Chikwanda spoke sadly of the Namboard nightmare he was cheered by a letter from one of Zambia's prominent farmers, Mr John Blackburne, who informed him yesterday that farmers on the Copperbelt had decided to form a cooperative union to produce stockfeeds and reduce dependence on imports.

The spiralling expenditure on Namboard is expected to be reduced by the formation of more farmers' cooperative unions which will provide some of Namboard's services at a reduced cost.

Mr Chikwanda further reported that this week he held talks with a delegation from Mkushi where people had decided to expedite the establishment of a cooperative union.

He had just sent officials from the ministry's department of marketing and co-operatives after receiving reports that 70 villages in the area wished to form a cooperative.

He stressed that effective cooperative unions would produce requisites at affordable prices, import farm implements at concessionary costs and by cutting off dependence on Namboard, they would reduce Government subsidy on what has now been acknowledged as a problem parastatal.

The minister did not see any sense in existing arrangements whereby Namboard bought fertiliser from Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia, incurred costs through storage and transportation and then sold the fertiliser to individuals and cooperatives.

On the Namboard operational bill, Mr Chikwanda said he acknowledged that some of the causes were beyond Namboard's solution. The board was this year importing maize at about K15 a bag, but selling to millers at K10.20 a bag.

According to this year's budget estimates, the Government will spend K28.9 million on the handling of maize, K15.8 million on fertiliser handling and a further K27.5 million subsidy on financing the difference between the buying and the selling price of fertiliser.

ZIT-UNZA KITWE RIOTS ANALYZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Jun 80 p 4

Article by Franklin Tembo: "ZIT-UNZA Kitwe Riots: The Two Just Cannot Mix!"

[Text]

AT about 19 hours on Thursday, May 22, battle cries and shouts pierced through the air at one of Zambia's highest institutions of learning — the University of Zambia, Ndola campus temporarily operating from the ZIT campus in Kitwe.

It reminded one of the inter-tribal wars that formed part of the African scene during Tshaka Zulu's reign.

Dustbin lids were wrenched from the bins and used as shields while sticks and stones were used as missiles.

The battle raged for two days until police in full riot gear led by officer-commanding Kitwe, Mr. Clement Mhangweta, stormed the campus to quell the riots.

At the end of it all, 14 students were injured and more than 20 window panes were smashed.

Experts have tried to analyse and give reasons behind some outbreaks of violence in universities and colleges throughout the world, but if these and other reasons do justify the money spent on them, they never justify the results because these institutions continue to act as if no studies ever take place.

Why, for example, should people studying for degrees and diplomas sink so low as to brandish sticks and throw stones at each other as was the case at the Unza-ZIT campus in Kitwe recently?

The reasons might seem many and varied, but according to several people connected with this institution, there is only one.

This is that it was wrong to bring a university and a technical college under the same roof.

There were other choices that could have been taken if the current conflicts between Unza and ZIT students had been foreseen.

It could be that these conflicts were not anticipated or rather they were clouded by

the fact that the University of Zambia would be moved to the ZIT campus on a temporary basis.

ZIT students have always stated that their university colleagues are pompous.

Report after report has it that Unza students refuse to share basic facilities with ZIT students because regulations governing the two groups differ widely.

They do not want, for instance, to share the same catering facilities, the same recreational conditions or the same type of freedom.

It is easy for one to jump to the conclusion that Unza students are being ungrateful, but that might be a rushed conclusion.

University of Zambia students were put there to wait for the construction of their own campus in Ndola, and while at ZIT, it was expected that they would lead normal university rather than college life.

For another, the University of Zambia, Lusaka campus, has its own regulations and these are the rules which govern the University of Zambia Ndola campus in Kitwe.

"If this all is share everything equally with ZIT students, you might as well expect them to share the lessons," remarked one former Unza student.

But even after this explanation one still expects that the basic recognition of the fact that Unza is borrowing facilities must be borne in mind.

"If a chief comes to stay at my home for some time, he can be welcome so long as he does not choose where to eat from where to sleep and what to eat on the grounds that he is a chief and that chiefs must have greater powers than their subjects," a ZIT student commented.

It is the feeling of many independent observers that this line of thought should have been given consideration throughout their stay at ZIT campus by the University of Zambia authorities and students.

Maintained

Unza students have never openly admitted that they are demanding anything unusual at the campus.

In a Press statement given in Ndola soon after the campus at the Kitwe ZIT-Unza campus, Unza student leaders maintained that trouble between them and the ZIT students started on October 10, 1978 when Unza students first set foot at the Kitwe ZIT campus.

"The ZIT community has been nursing a phobia about the eventual take-over by Unza," the statement stated.

They (Unza) had no part, they said, in the decision to set the campus in Kitwe.

"One of the main problems on this campus is that two different rules and regulations apply to two institutions. ZIT students are envious of the greater freedom we enjoy and have apparently agitated for a repeal of their regulations," the statement added.

In other words Unza students feel that ZIT students are jealous of them.

If, by following developments of events at the campus, ZIT students feel threatened, their fears might be justified.

On October 10, 1978, there were 84 Unza students ready for classes at the ZIT campus. At that time, the most common name for the campus was ZIT.

Just a year after, there was an additional intake of 100 Unza students — tipping the scales in favour of Unza. Today, the name "University of Zambia Ndola campus" seems to be more common, to the frustration of some people.

One Zambian studying in the United States asked through this newspaper: "Why call a university built in Kitwe 'Ndola campus'? Why not just go ahead and call it Unza, Kitwe campus?"

The site that was chosen for the Ndola campus in 1978 by a team of experts is still virgin bush near Twapia township.

No one is saying when construction work on the university will start. There was no money for it in the Second National Development Plan at that time (1975), a fact which resulted in the project being carried forward to the Third National Development Plan.

To date, no one is saying what the latest plans are. But whatever they might be, they still mean that the University of Zambia Ndola campus has a long long time to wait for their own campus.

Maybe the former principal of ZIT, Mr Keith Rowlands had a perfect solution to the current problems at the Kitwe ZIT-Unza campus.

Moved

Mr Rowlands suggested that to save money, the Northern Technical College

in Ndola be moved to the Kitwe ZIT campus which is capable of an intake of 1,400 students and simply move the Ndola campus of Unza into the already existing Nortec facilities.

That would have made the decision to build a new campus in Ndola unnecessary.

And since Nortec and ZIT students are more or less in the same type of educational streams, ugly scenes like the recent one would have been avoided.

There have been a number of conflicts between ZIT and university students at the ZIT-Unza campus on several occasions, but as many people agree, none can be compared with the latest rumour. Exactly what caused it?

After a lot of chaff has been sifted from too many confusing facts, one fact stands out — and this has something to do with last year's general mobilisation in the wake of attacks by former rebel Rhodesian soldiers.

Sources state that army trucks were sent to the campus to collect ZIT students for the call-up. Unza students claim that they were also told that a truck would come to collect them for a similar exercise but it never came.

According to a letter of protest which the Unza students at the campus sent to various institutions including the Ministry of Defence, it had been made clear to them that they had been exempted.

They state that they were ready to go but no vehicle was sent to collect them.

When it was time to close for the Christmas holidays, the university broke up normally, they say, without any further instructions from the army. Further to this, Press reports that followed in January this year seemed to

confirm the fact that they were exempted.

On January 6 when they returned for classes, they found all facilities normal, which might not have been the case, they claim, if they had not been exempted.

Later, however, a military delegation visited the campus demanding to know why Unza students had not answered the call-up!

In a publication that spawned an exchange of rather uncompromising leaflets and circulars, ZIT implied that Unza students were deliberate deserters who should therefore face the music.

Contained

As their first reaction to the publication, (a ZIT magazine called *Spade*) Unzazu stated that what was contained in it was nothing but shoddy journalism that depended on the "grapevine" for its news as it had allegedly got its facts about the call-up back to front.

One paragraph in a circular to *Spade* from Unzazu reads: "You should also know that no one amongst us is scared for the sake of it. It is the battle with the unknown that is holding

our minds weak in nations..."

There were many similar write-ups between the two camps some of which contain unprintable language.

Most of them are dated May 21, and from what they contain, it could not have come as a surprise to their readers that a confrontation between the two camps would be inevitable.

In a final appeal to Kitwe governor, Mr Joseph Musonda, ZIT students union, ZISTU stated that it had been a "deliberate intention of the Unza students to make ZIT student's lives unbearable".

"They have been issuing circulars not only insulting to the ZIT students, but also to Government and the top leadership," said the circular.

The ZIT students warned that if their Unza colleagues were not removed from the campus, there would be "a physical confrontation".

"While all former servicemen had been mobilised, Ndola campus students had not. This has led to serious conflicts between us and the Ndola campus (who are) going to the extent of issuing

circulars condemning the mobilisation and insulting the Government and ZIT students who responded to it in general."

They demanded that their colleagues be made to answer for their actions.

All this resulted in the war cries that we heard on the evening of Thursday, May 22 throughout the Unza/ZIT campus at Riverside, in Kitwe.

"It is annoying to have people of this calibre who are going to be leaders of this nation resort to such primitive methods of trying to solve their problems," said one accountant who asked for his name to be withheld. "I can't see why one group should be calling itself 'managers' and calling another 'general workers' when they are both still in school. What more when they really become part of industry?"

The facts that are causing the problems are known and unless someone takes a bold step and does something positive about it, the nation can rest assured that confrontations between Unza and ZIT students at the ZIT campus in Kitwe will continue.

STATISTICS OFFICIAL CLAIMS INFLATION RATE DECLINE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jun 80 p 4

[Text]

THE rate of inflation for both high and low income groups in the country is going down said director of statistics Mr Mpafya Mulenga in Lusaka yesterday.

He said this was because of the budget effects which were now stabilising themselves in the system.

He said it was his hope that the inflation rate figures would drop even lower.

The rate of inflation for the high income group which was 14.3 per cent during the period March 1979 to March 1980 was down to 13.7 per cent in the period of April 1979 to April 1980.

However, the rate of inflation involving food, beverages and tobacco in the same groups rose from 13.6 per cent to 14.7 per cent in the same period.

Transport and communication inflation rate for the two categories shot up from 20.9 per cent in the March 1979 March 1980 period to 24.5 per cent between April 1979 and April 1980.

Mr Mulenga attributed this sharp rise to general increases in fuel costs. In other areas such as clothing and footwear, rent, fuel and lighting, medical care, recreation, entertainment and other goods and services, the trend was slowing down, he said.

The inflation pattern for the low income group dropped from 13.6 per cent during March 1979 and March 1980 to 13.3 per cent in the April 1979 to April 1980 period.

Like in the high income group, inflation in food, beverages and tobacco is showing signs of rising. It rose from 16.6 per cent during the March 1979 to March 1980 period to 17.3 per cent in the April 1979 to April 1980.

Mr Mulenga explained that the reason for this increase in both cases was due to seasonal changes like vegetables which were scarce at a particular time thereby pushing up the prices.

"It can simply be explained that this is due to supply and demand situation," the director said.

He blamed the idea of subsidising especially when the practice was not for a long time. "When this is stopped prices on goods shoot up and this helps to push up the rate of inflation."

He added: "But on the whole our rate of inflation is dropping and I hope that this will be the trend throughout the year."

BRIEFS

IMPORTS BILL REDUCED--Current levels of export receipts are encouraging, a spokesman for the Bank of Zambia said yesterday. As a result the bank had considerably reduced the imports payments pipeline to an acceptable international level. "The position is not bad although we are paying heavily for oil." The spokesman, however, said the payments could have been cleared earlier had it not been for the present increased defence on foreign exchange. "We are spending more on foreign exchange now, especially on oil and maize," he said. He said the delay in foreign payments was now between 12 and 13 months but in some categories it was around 15 months. "As far as the merchandise account is concerned, we are all right," he said. Earlier it had been anticipated that the payments would be cleared during the last quarter of this year. Most commercial banks had, by January this year, reported a reduction in the pipeline to 14 months. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jun 80 p 2]

JAPANESE LOAN SIGNED--Zambia and Japan signed an K18 million loan yesterday for a sulphuric acid plant to increase agricultural output. Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane signed for Zambia and Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Hajime Nishimiya initiated for his country. The agreement is part of an expansion project of a Kafue fertiliser plant which would produce 60,000 tonnes of acid a year for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate fertiliser. The loan has a 3.5 per cent interest a year and it is repayable in 30 years, including a ten-year grace period. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jun 80 p 1]

TRAINING IN USSR--The Women's League will send eight girls to the Soviet Union to train in pre-school education, secretary of the league, Mrs Chibesa Kankasa announced in Lusaka yesterday. Mrs Kankasa said the eight girls would be sent to the Soviet Union while one would go to Bulgaria. Two others would be trained locally under the sponsorship of the Swedish government. Mrs Kankasa explained that with the coming of decentralisation, there would be closer cooperation between women regional secretaries and provincial cooperative officers in the work of the league. Mrs Kankasa said the league would cooperate fully with Government ministries in carrying out its projects. The league, she said, was determined to end illiteracy among the masses, and would be embarking on a literacy campaign

with the close cooperation of the ministries of Education and Culture and Labour and Social Services. Apart from the literacy campaign, Mrs Kankasa said, the league had other projects to be sponsored by United Nations agencies and the Government. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jun 80 p 5]

ZULU POST FORMALISED--The Constitution of Zambia is to be amended to provide for the office of the Secretary of State for Defence and Security, now held by chairman of the defence sub-committee Mr Grey Zulu. According to the proposed amendments published in the Government Gazette yesterday the Secretary of State for Defence and Security would be responsible, under the directions of the President, for defence and state security. This includes the administration of any department of the Government as the President may, after consultation with the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister, assign to him. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jun 80 p 1]

STUDENTS FACE ARMY ACTION--University of Zambia students at the Ndola campus based at Kitwe's ZIT have at least agreed to go to army barracks to face charges of desertion. University of Zambia Students' Union president at the campus, Mr Lloyd Mulenga and publicity secretary Mr Cox Sipatela, said yesterday that the students were leaving without writing examinations hoping the university administration would take care of that problem. "We are all clear that we never deserted the call-up since it was a mistake between the university and the army administration. We never at any time expressed our disagreement on the mobilisation issue," he said. A statement signed by the two union leaders says that the students had decided to go to the barracks in view of the "tumble and tear" they had been subjected to for a long time. Army officials had allegedly been wanting, for a long time, to take the students to the barracks to court-martial them for "desertion." The issue had been fuelled by ZIT students' demands that their Unza counterparts be court-martialled for having allegedly failed to answer the military call-up last year when the Rhodesian rebel troops attacked Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jun 80 p 1]

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